







HISTORY
OF
THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
IN
WATERBURY, CONN.

BY JOSEPH ANDERSON, S. T. D.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A LIST OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO
WENT FROM WATERBURY TO FIGHT IN THE
WAR FOR THE UNION.

*No sound is breathed so potent to coerce,
And to conciliate, as their names who dare
For that sweet motherland which gave them birth
Nobly to do, nobly to die. Their names,
Graven on memorial edifices, are a song
Heard in the future.*

*Everywhere, they meet
And kindle generous purpose, and the strength
To mould it into action fure as theirs.*

— TENNYSON'S TIRESIAS.

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WATERBURY SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

INTRODUCTORY.

On the day when the Waterbury Soldiers' Monument was dedicated, I was invited to take in hand the preparation of a volume devoted to the history of the enterprise. The collection of materials was at once begun; but it was not until the Monument was completed, a year later, that the work was seriously undertaken. From that time until now, it has been prosecuted amidst many interruptions, and at length brought to a conclusion in the face of many difficulties.

It was stated in the New Haven *Morning News* of July 17th, 1883, that the Waterbury Soldiers' Monument was the only one in New England "erected solely by subscription." Whether, up to the present time, it is the solitary instance of the kind, I do not know; but it is certainly a conspicuous instance, not only because of its merits as a work of art, but because of its cost. It seemed important to the committee which had in charge its erection that a complete list of the subscribers to the monument fund should be published, with the precise amount (whether large or small) subscribed by each. This was the necessary basis of a treasurer's report, in which every dollar received should be accurately accounted for. It seemed at the same time well worth while to

give, in connection with the subscription list, a somewhat detailed history of the enterprise, from its inception to its dedication, thus to show what place it held in the hearts of the people, and to illustrate for other communities the process of monument building by popular subscription. The era of monumental memorials of the Civil War has not reached its close; on the contrary, it has only just opened. If the example of Waterbury shall serve in the future as an incentive to other towns and cities of our land, I shall rejoice that it has been put so fully on record.

It was almost a matter of course that a volume devoted to the story of the Monument should contain a list of the men who went forth from Waterbury to fight for the Union. It seemed all the more necessary to publish such a "roll of honor" inasmuch as the Monument Committee decided (wisely, it seems to me) that no names should be inscribed on the Monument itself. A list, as complete as it could be made, was prepared by Major F. A. Spencer, a member of the committee, and is reproduced in the following pages.

By virtue of this list, if for no other reason, the volume takes its place amongst the local histories of the war time. Thoroughly to know a nation, whether in war or in peace, it is necessary to come near to the home life of its people. To understand our great civil conflict, in its causes, its incentives, and its effects, we must read not only the story of its battle-fields, but the lists of volunteers, and the records of town meetings; and to measure the impression produced by it, we must learn how tidings of disaster and bereavement were received in desolated homes, and must be able to trace the workings of patri-

otic motive, years afterwards, in such an enterprise as this. The history of the Monument, and what may be called its "literature," have been given with perhaps unnecessary fulness, because we can see reflected in them the abiding impression produced by the war upon an exceedingly busy and rapidly changing New England community.

The completeness of the war record of the town of Waterbury, from the beginning until now, is worthy of note. The part taken by Waterbury men in the War of the Revolution, and in previous conflicts, is narrated with considerable fulness in the twentieth and twenty-first chapters of Dr. Henry Bronson's *History of the town* (pp. 324-361). Mention is made of a Waterbury company, numbering thirty-four persons, which took part in the "French and Indian War" of 1756. A list of those also who were actively engaged in the War of the Revolution is given, which, although characterized by Dr. Bronson as "very incomplete," includes two hundred and thirty-five names. The list of more than eight hundred names of Waterbury soldiers and sailors, contained in this volume, brings the honorable record down to our own time.

Pains have been taken to make this history both full and accurate; but to secure absolute accuracy in historical details is an almost impossible thing. I have been impressed anew with the difficulty of rescuing from an easy oblivion facts of even recent date, and the equal difficulty, when the facts are secured, of arranging them chronologically in a readable narrative. If it should seem that the result is not worth the labor expended upon it, this must be borne in mind,—that the story

of the Waterbury Soldiers' Monument is a contribution not only to the chronicles of a Connecticut town, but to the history of a redeemed nation.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

WATERBURY, CONN., July 4th, 1886.

I.

HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT.

“The monument means a world of memories, a world of deeds, a world of tears, and a world of glories. . . . By the subtle chemistry that no man knows, all the blood that was shed by our brethren,—all the lives that were devoted, all the grief that was felt,—at last crystallized itself into granite, rendering immortal the great truth for which they died; and it stands there to-day.”—
JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Oration at the Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument at Painesville, Ohio, in 1880.*

HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SUGGESTION.

Not more than two or three years had elapsed, after the close of the War for the Union, when some of the prominent men of Waterbury began to consider seriously the propriety of erecting a monument in honor of the patriotism and self-sacrifice of Waterbury soldiers. But, so far as can be discovered, no public mention was made of the subject until the latter part of 1870. In the *Waterbury American* of November 26th, in that year, a proposal to erect a monument found definite expression, in an article entitled, "Who will Build it?"¹ The "liberty pole" which had stood for some years at the center of the "Green" had recently fallen; and the article referred to, after congratulations upon the removal of the "unsightly mast which had swayed in the wind so long," proceeded as follows:

The overthrow of this pole will afford special reason for congratulation, if it shall suggest to those in authority, or

¹The article, and those which followed it on the same subject, appeared in the editorial columns of the *American*, but were written by the author of this volume.

rather to our men of taste and wealth, the erection in its stead of some work of art—whether a monument or a fountain—which would be a real ornament to the Green and an honor to the city. This cannot, with any propriety, be done at public expense,—cannot, at any rate, until the city has paid its debts; but there are gentlemen among us—natives of Waterbury, who have risen to riches and honor here—who could not do a better thing for the education of our people in taste and pure sentiment than to erect a monument or a fountain on the spot where our huge flag-staff stood. Any one who should propose so elegant a gift to the city would of course wish to have the artist's design accepted in advance of building, by a committee competent to express an opinion on a work of art; otherwise we might find ourselves saddled (if we may use a mixed metaphor) with a perpetual nightmare. If he proposed a fountain, for example, he and his fellow-citizens would require to see that it was not composed of a group of impossible dolphins standing on their tails. If he proposed a monument—say to Waterbury soldiers, “dead on the field of battle”—he and his fellow-citizens should take care to have from the sculptor's chisel a work in which beauty, dignity, and solemn suggestion should be skillfully combined. The Fourth of July, in the year 1876, which will be the centennial birthday of the nation, and, as nearly as may be, the bi-centennial of the settlement of our town, would be a good day in which to dedicate such a monument as we propose. If we would see it shining in that day's sunlight, we have not spoken an hour too soon.

The uncomplimentary reference which the article contained to the liberty pole called out a communi-

cation in its defense from a citizen who signed himself, "One who has Followed the Flag." The reply of the *American*, in its issue of November 30th, contained the following additional suggestions in regard to a soldiers' monument:

The very removal of an old landmark suggests the erection of something better in its place. Our Green, surrounded as it is by so many elegant residences, is one of the finest in the State; but the grass-covered area itself requires something more than the long lines of trees which cross it, the dilapidated wooden railing which pretends to fence it in, and an old mast and platform at the centre; it needs an ornament which will develop the patriotism of our youth, and at the same time cultivate their love of the beautiful; or else some work of art which will be at once a standing illustration of what taste and skill can do, and a comfort to the thirsty lips of our population in the midsummer heat. We ask again, Who will build it? What public-spirited citizen will do honor to himself and confer a boon upon Waterbury for generations to come, by erecting, almost in the shadow of the institution which bears the name of Silas Bronson, a fountain for refreshment and beauty, or a monument in remembrance of our patriotic dead? The zeal of the companions-in-arms of our lamented Chatfield should teach us the duty we owe, on a larger scale, to the fallen heroes of Waterbury. If it were thought best to erect a fountain—which, by the way, might equally serve as a memorial of the dead—let it be remembered that we have an advantage in this respect which few cities of the same size can boast, in our never-failing supply of water. . . . That we can at the same time honor pat-

riotism, makes the opportunity all the better for doing a noble thing. Who bespeaks the privilege?

Two years later, the same subject was brought forward again in the same newspaper. In the *American* of November 29th, 1872, appeared an editorial article, entitled, "What to do with the Green?" in which various public improvements at the centre of the city were earnestly recommended,—amongst these the following:

There is one improvement which we hope for, more valuable than any other,—an improvement which was asked for in the columns of the *American* sometime ago, and which we trust may yet be received as a generous gift from some public-spirited citizen. In the centre of the Green, conspicuous from all points upon the square, should stand a noble work of art, in which Waterbury might do honor to its past, and at the same time educate the taste of the future. There are some who would like to see a fountain there, eclipsing by its beauty the fountains recently erected in larger cities. There are others who would prefer a soldiers' monument, doing honor to the heroism of our citizen soldiers and to the cause for which they died. We see no reason why both ideas could not be combined in one, or why the gifts of two, or indeed two hundred, of our citizens could not be united for securing such an end. Will not some one, whose past or present relations to our town will give force to his appeal, enter upon the work of bringing about this worthy consummation,—so that the hopes and plans of those who desire to see our city made beautiful may be abundantly fulfilled.

S. W. HALL'S BEQUEST.

Notwithstanding the interest thus exhibited, and these efforts, made through the press, to enlist the community in securing the erection of a soldiers' monument, it is quite possible that the enterprise would not have been undertaken, were it not for a bequest made by the late Samuel William Hall. Mr. Hall was a native of Waterbury, had spent his life in the town, and by devotion to business had accumulated a considerable fortune. He died on the 5th of March, 1877, honored by his fellow citizens for his public spirit and his patriotism. When his will was admitted to probate, it was found to contain the following bequest:

I authorize and direct my executors to expend a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars in the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers from the town of Waterbury who died in the service of their country in the late War of the Rebellion; or, if an equal or greater amount can be raised for said monument in other ways, then my said executors may, if they see fit, contribute either a part or the whole of said sum toward said monument.¹

¹ Samuel William Hall was born on the 5th of July, 1814. He was the third son of Captain Moses Hall. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of the Messrs. J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill, and a few years later took the entire charge of their mercantile business. After 1852 he had charge, for a short time, of the Manhan Woolen Company, and a little later entered the insurance business. Subsequently, he became president of the Scovill Manufacturing Company and of the Citizens' National Bank, but was compelled to resign both positions by ill health in 1868. After his health began to fail, he spent the summer of each year in travelling for pleasure, and became widely

ACTION TAKEN BY "WADHAMS POST."

The publication of the fact that such a bequest as this had been made, and was available, could hardly fail to produce some impression upon those who were interested in honoring the men who had fought in the War for the Union. It did not, however, begin to bear tangible fruit until the summer of 1880, when the matter was taken up by "Wadhams Post, No. 49, of the Grand Army of the Republic." This Post was instituted in Waterbury on the 14th of August, 1879, by Charles E. Fowler, at that time Commander of the Department of Connecticut. For nearly ten years "Memorial Day" had been allowed to pass in Waterbury without public recognition; but in 1880 it was determined by the members of "Wadhams Post" that the occasion should be fittingly observed. Arrangements were made for public exercises, and a procession. The Rev. Edward G. Beckwith, D.D., then pastor of the Second Congregational Church, was invited to conduct a memorial service on Sunday

known throughout the country. He was a communicant and a vestryman in St. John's Church, and among his public bequests were several for promoting the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Waterbury and in mission fields. By a bequest of twenty thousand dollars, he provided for the erection of a memorial chapel (to the memory of his wife) at Riverside Cemetery, which was dedicated June 11th, 1885. A list of his public bequests was given in the *Waterbury American* of March 14th, 1877.

For several years before his death, Mr. Hall had cherished the purpose of doing something to secure a soldiers' monument for Waterbury. The clause containing a bequest of five thousand dollars for that purpose is found in a copy of his will drawn up in September, 1870.

afternoon, May 30th, and the Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg to deliver the Memorial Day oration on the Green, on the afternoon of May 31st. Both of these gentlemen, in their addresses, gave prominence to the duty of commemoration. Dr. Beckwith's discourse was based upon the text, "A people that jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the field,"¹ and his theme was, "The duty of remembering our dead soldiers."

A PASSAGE FROM DR. E. G. BECKWITH'S DISCOURSE.

In the course of the sermon he made the following reference to a soldiers' monument:

Now what tribute shall a grateful people pay to such fidelity? . . . I have said they ought to have perpetual remembrance in song and speech and flowers. But will you do no more? Remember what has already been said,—that the names of the men who fought the battles will not be written much in histories. But they ought to be written, if not where the world can read them, at least where their fellow citizens can read them. Oh, let us not give them tears and flowers only. Let us give them a memorial hall; or let us give them at least a column, an arch, a fountain, some trophy of bronze that may outlive the years, and bear up the story of their deeds into heaven's sunlight in the sight of all the city. Let us engrave their names where every child in the city can read them as he

¹ Book of Judges v. 18. The discourse was published in full in the *Waterbury American* of June 4th, 1880; Mr. Kellogg's oration in the *American* of June 1st.

comes and goes. Let us engrave them so plain that every citizen of the busy city will see them even through the dust of our driving industry. Let us set them so high that the earliest rays of the morning sun will illumine them, and the last rays of the evening sun wreath them with its golden glory. We owe it to their memory. We owe it to our honor. I think our own good name and plighted faith as a city are in it. I do not know what you promised the brave men who went out from this city for your defense; but I have no doubt you promised to keep their names hallowed. But whether promised or not, it is due. Let us then pay that debt to duty and loyalty, and let us pay it soon. We have waited long. Is it because we are planning something royally worthy? So may it prove. But let us not be fatally slow in our planning. It is time we had made permanent record of the names and deeds of our honored dead.

A PASSAGE FROM THE HON. S. W. KELLOGG'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Kellogg's address closed with the following appeal:

To the eighty brave men who sleep in our own home cemeteries, or in unknown graves,—to their living comrades yet spared to us, to take charge of this day's ceremonies,—the citizens of Waterbury have yet another duty to discharge. Waterbury at the breaking out of the Rebellion was but a small city of ten thousand inhabitants; and yet eight hundred, and more, of her sons—nearly one in twelve of her population—went forth to the war. This city has prospered and grown, until, as I venture to predict, the census of this week will show her population to be nearly

twenty thousand. Its wealth and its prosperity have outrun its increase of population. And yet—I grieve to say it; it is with sorrow and a feeling of shame that I must say it—we have erected no monument; we have placed here no lasting memorial of these brave men who died for us, to perpetuate their memory and their virtues. Ten years after the war, a generous and patriotic citizen of Waterbury, the late S. W. Hall, left by his will a direction to his executors to expend a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for a memorial to our dead soldiers, leaving it to their discretion to use it when a proper amount was otherwise raised. His executors are ready to apply this liberal bequest for that purpose, whenever a suitable sum shall be raised to provide a memorial such as the dead and the living soldiers who went out from us deserve at our hands, and such as the wealth and prosperity of our city demand for them. Shall this duty be longer delayed? Shall it not be done now? Whether it be a monument of bronze or marble, whether it be a memorial building, whether it be a triumphal arch, or a memorial fountain whose waters shall sparkle and play in the morning sunlight and in the parting day, let not this year 1880 pass over our heads with this work undone. I know there are willing hearts, and hands abundantly able to do this, here and now;—let us see that some monumental structure, honorable to the dead and to the living, shall not fail of completion before the annual return of this Memorial Day.

A MONUMENT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The fact that both of these gentlemen made public appeals at this time in behalf of a soldiers' monument was not a mere coincidence; a concerted movement

had already begun, which revealed itself soon afterward in another direction. It appears from the records of Wadhams Post that on the 17th of June the following action was taken by that body:

Voted, That George W. Tucker, David B. Hamilton, and Frederick A. Spencer are hereby appointed a permanent committee on the erection of a soldiers' monument.

The gentlemen named in this vote were members of Wadhams Post, had served in the army during the war, and two of them had attained to positions of distinction in the military service of the State of Connecticut.¹ They had already manifested in vari-

¹ George W. Tucker enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers (one of the nine-months regiments, Charles E. L. Holmes, colonel), on the 15th of August, 1862. He was made First Sergeant, was subsequently promoted to be Second Lieutenant, and was mustered out on the 31st of August, 1863. Mr. Tucker connected himself in 1863 with Company "A," Second Regiment Connecticut Militia (afterward "Connecticut National Guard"), and held successively the offices of sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. He left the State service in 1874.

Frederick A. Spencer was connected with the State militia of Connecticut from April, 1855, to July, 1858. He was Sergeant in Company "H," now Company "A," of the Second Regiment. He entered the United States service on the 15th of May, 1862, as First Lieutenant of the Second Regiment of Colorado Cavalry. In 1862, and again in 1865, his regiment was stationed among the Indians; during 1863 and 1864 it was in active service in Missouri and Arkansas. Lieutenant Spencer was wounded in battle during the raid of the Confederates under Major-General Sterling Price, October 21st, 1863. He was mustered out September 23d, 1865. In 1876 Mr. Spencer was appointed Paymaster on the staff of Colonel Stephen R. Smith of the Second Regiment of the State National Guard. In March, 1877, he was chosen Captain of Company "A" of the same regiment. In May, 1882, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Brigadier-General Smith, and held the position until January 1885, when he resigned.

ous ways their interest in securing a soldiers' monument for Waterbury, and were looked upon by their comrades as abundantly qualified to assume the general charge of the enterprise. They were accordingly left unhampered by specific instructions in regard to the design of the monument or its location, or the methods to be adopted for raising the required funds.

A DESIGN SECURED.

Soon after the appointment of these gentlemen as a committee, an informal meeting of business men and "veterans" was held at the rooms of the Waterbury Brass Association, to take into consideration the subject of a soldiers' monument in all its phases. About twenty persons were present. Various questions were discussed, assurances of aid were extended which were regarded as placing the project on a firm basis, and the conviction was expressed that the committee should proceed at once to procure a suitable design for the proposed monument, and to ascertain its probable cost.

David B. Hamilton entered the service in 1861. On the memorable 19th of April, in that year, he was in Baltimore, just after the attack upon the Union soldiers. The next day he was in Washington, and enlisted in the company of volunteers raised for the defense of the Capital by Colonel Cassius M. Clay. This was one of two companies of a hundred and fifty men each, made up of hotel guests and other non-residents. In a week or two he returned to Waterbury by the way of Annapolis, enlisted for active service, and was soon afterward commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He was promoted to be Captain in September, 1862, and was honorably discharged for disability on the 10th of January, 1863.

Without further delay the committee proceeded to carry out these suggestions. Designs for a monument were called for, and were received from more than a dozen competitors. These were submitted, without their authors' names, to the judgment of a special committee, composed of sixteen representative citizens. The design which fourteen of these gentlemen fixed upon as superior to any of the others proved to be that which Mr. George E. Bissell of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., formerly a resident of Waterbury, had sent in.¹ A miniature model of the monument which Mr. Bissell proposed to build was placed on exhibition in a show window of one of the stores of the city in February, 1881, and at the same time full descriptions of it were published in Waterbury and Hartford newspapers.²

According to Mr. Bissell's first design, the monument was to consist of a granite column, raised upon an octagon die, with octagon base and sub-bases, and surmounted by a bronze statue, representing Liberty in danger, unfurling the flag of the nation in alarm.

¹ George Edwin Bissell was born in New Preston, Conn., on the 16th of February, 1839. He removed to Waterbury when about 14 years of age. On the 20th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and was mustered out, with the rest of the regiment, on the 31st of August, 1863. He subsequently received an appointment as assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy, on the steamship "Mary Sanford" of the South Atlantic squadron, and held that position until the close of the war. Since the war he has been a resident of Poughkeepsie, except when he has been studying abroad, and has pursued the profession of sculptor.

² See the *Waterbury American* of February 9th, 1881.

Standing upon the die, and grouped around the foot of the column, were bronze figures, representing a company of soldiers falling into line. "They have heard the cry of Liberty, and are coming from all quarters to her support." Standing out from the four corners of the base were rectangular pedestals, supporting bronze figures representing respectively the North, the South, the East, and the West. One was a mechanic, abandoning the implements of his trade and grasping a sword; another was a farmer, leaving his plow in the furrow, and seizing a gun; another was a woman seated, "holding in one hand the laurel wreath of victory, and in the other the olive branch of peace and the wheat sheaf of plenty;" and the fourth was a group representing a mother relating to her sons the history of the great conflict, with the aid of a model of the first iron-clad gunboat, the "Monitor," and a miniature piece of ordnance. The height of the figures surrounding the base of the shaft was four feet and a half; of the figures on the pedestals at the corners of the base, six feet; of the statue of Liberty, fourteen feet. The entire height of the proposed monument was sixty feet. This design, in which one of the artist's motives was to produce an impression of height, was adopted by Mr. Bissell on the supposition that the monument was to stand on the Green amidst tall trees. When, in the summer of 1883, the present site, near St. John's church, was fixed upon,

it became necessary to abandon the first design and adopt one of a quite different character; otherwise the monument would have invited comparison with the tall spire of the church, and would inevitably have suffered from the contrast.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.

It was at first supposed that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars would be sufficient to provide a suitable monument. It was found, however, that to erect such a monument as Mr. Bissell had designed would require more than twice that amount. The committee, nothing daunted, determined to go forward with the work, and also decided that the necessary funds should be raised not by a town or city tax, as in other places, but by the voluntary contributions of the people. A subscription paper was drawn up, in which Mr. James S. Elton, one of the executors of the will of Samuel W. Hall, was named as treasurer of the monument fund. The subscription paper was as follows:

WHEREAS, It is becoming that a suitable monument be erected to the memory of all soldiers and seamen who were residents of and belonged to the town of Waterbury, county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, at the time of their enlistment, and who died in the military or naval service of the United States of America in the late war; and

WHEREAS, It is proposed to raise a fund for said purpose, and James S. Elton, of Waterbury aforesaid, has con-

ted to see to its proper distribution and expenditure, and has accepted the trust as treasurer of said fund for the purpose aforesaid,

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and to the end that such a monument may be erected in the town and city of Waterbury, we, the subscribers, do hereby severally, each for himself and his respective executors and administrators, promise and agree to pay the several sums set opposite our respective names to the said James S. Elton, treasurer, aforesaid, or his successor, on or before the first day of January, 1883, for the uses and purposes aforesaid.

Dated at Waterbury, this 10th day of February, 1881.

The local press had already been made use of to create a more general interest in the projected monument. The *Waterbury American* of February 3d, 1881, contained an article entitled, "Shall we Have a Soldiers' Monument?" in which the appointment of a special committee by Wadham's Post was referred to, and the following appeal was made for contributions:

Everybody will, of course, wish to contribute to the monument fund according to his means and disposition, and the committee will give all an opportunity to do so. Any amount will be acceptable, and it ought not to require much effort to raise the required sum. It is a shame that Waterbury should have so long neglected the duty she owes to the memory of her dead heroes. Many towns in this State, of not more than two or three thousand inhabitants, have erected soldiers' monuments, and this growing city should no longer be derelict in extending to the soldiers, who went

forth from their homes in the prime of their manhood, and shed their blood for their country, the honor to which they are entitled.

On the 10th of February the committee made their first report to Wadham's Post, and the following action was taken :

Voted, That the committee on a soldiers' monument be instructed to present to this Post on Thursday evening, February 24th, a subscription paper,—that each comrade may have an opportunity to subscribe what he feels able to give to the monument fund.

The subscription papers which had been prepared were now circulated throughout the city, in stores and manufactories, and at the same time the following appeal was published, addressed "To the Business Men of Waterbury." It was dated February 25th, 1881, and was signed by the members of the committee, "in behalf of Wadham's Post, G. A. R."

It will be twenty years in April next, since the firing on Fort Sumter called out the first gallant band of young men from your factories and work-shops, and from their own loved homes, to a four-years war. It will be sixteen years next April since the war was virtually ended by the surrender at Appomattox. Eight hundred brave men went forth from among you to bear the toil, perils, and privations of war. Eighty of this number lie buried in soldiers' graves. You remember the promises and pledges that were made to these men—"that, living or dead, their devotion to their country should ever be honored, and their names

and their deeds kept in grateful remembrance." The surviving soldiers have waited long and patiently for a crowning act to fulfil these promises. They are glad that, while they marched and fought and suffered, the war gave business and prosperity and wealth to your manufacturing industries at home. They rejoice that peace is now within your walls, and prosperity in all your homes. They think the time has come, in its fulness, when the promises made to them should be fulfilled, and that from your abundance you should now contribute a sufficient sum to erect at once a suitable monument in honor and remembrance of your own volunteer soldiers, the living and the dead.

A generous bequest of the late Samuel W. Hall is in the hands of his executors, ready for this work. The members of Wadham's Post of the "Grand Army" propose to contribute according to their means, for the immediate erection of a suitable memorial to their dead comrades. Will you not come forward and unite with them now in raising a sum sufficient to erect a monument worthy of Waterbury, and worthy of the men who gave all they had, even their lives, that the blessings of free government might survive to you and your children?¹

The response on the part of the "veterans" was as prompt and as hearty as could have been expected. On the 28th of February the committee reported that they had already received subscriptions "from members of the Post and other ex-soldiers" to the amount of two thousand dollars; "and as they have as yet seen only about sixty of the three hundred ex-

¹ See the *Waterbury American*, February 26th, 1881.

soldiers residing in Waterbury, and all seem to be desirous of contributing something, they are confident that the total subscription from the soldiers will reach at least two thousand five hundred dollars—perhaps three thousand.”¹

But the task of raising the fund by popular subscription, in the community at large, was necessarily slow, and subject to frequent interruptions. As Memorial Day (1881) approached, it was sought to communicate a new impulse to the work, and arrangements were made for another celebration. The Rev. Joseph Anderson, D.D., pastor of the First Church, was invited to conduct a memorial service, on Sunday evening, May 29th. The “comrades” of Wadham’s Post were present in a body, and an address was delivered on “The Duty of Commemorating the Nation’s Dead, and How we may Fulfil it.”

PASSAGES FROM DR. ANDERSON’S ADDRESS.

Dr. Anderson, having spoken in general terms of the duty of retrospection and commemoration, proceeded as follows:

Let me remind you that such commemoration as I speak of is especially appropriate in regard to a nation’s dead soldiers. In the history of every people there are many others who are worthy besides those who have perished in war—teachers, preachers, authors, artists, inventors, discoverers, statesmen—the obscure as well as the conspicuous;

¹ See the *Waterbury American*, February 28th, 1881.

and we should welcome every biography, every monument, designed to perpetuate the remembrance and to display the character of those who in any sphere have attained to greatness. But in the case of those who have perished in war, those considerations are obvious and impressive which in other cases have to be laboriously developed. There we have not only noble acts, but willing self-sacrifice. To the saying of the ancient poet, the hearts of all true men respond with a throb of approval, *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*; and the grandeur of their death makes those who die doubly dear to our memory, and prompts us at once to commemorate them. In regard to those who died in our own Civil War, such a feeling must exist in its strongest form. We had read of war, but we had not tasted its bitterness, or recognized the grandeur and terror of its opportunities. We had heard of heroism in suffering and death, but had not seen our beloved ones put to the test. But now our own eyes saw the struggle, the sacrifice, the triumph in death. By the outpouring of their blood upon the battle-field, we heard men testifying of themselves "as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things." Here was courage, here was nobleness, here was true greatness; and shall we not give it our tribute? How can we refrain?

Here—upon the high ground of right, I may almost say of justice—we might well take our stand. But there is nothing to forbid our looking in another direction also, and considering the reciprocal benefits which accrue to *us* from a proper commemoration of the dead. . . . There is nothing that solidifies and strengthens a nation like a reverent reading of the nation's own history—whether that history is recorded in books, or embodied in customs, insti-

tutions, and monuments. A people that studies its own past, and rejoices in the nation's proud memories, is likely to be a patriotic people, the bulwark of law, and the courageous champion of right in the hour of need. For we must remember that in the life of a nation ideas are not the only things of value; sentiment also is of great value; and the way to foster sentiment in a people, and to develop it in the young, is to have a well-recorded past and to be familiar with it. Let young and old read the nation's history; let them stand upon its sacred spots; let them visit its battle-fields; let them study its monuments, and learn their full significance; and when the new ordeal comes, as come it doubtless will, the nations will witness again the uprising of a great people.

Thus do I place before you the duty of commemorating the nation's dead, and some of the reasons which should prompt us to its fulfilment. A question which remains to be considered is: How this good purpose—supposing it to exist—shall be carried out? It will hardly do to say, "The dead will be remembered at any rate"; it seems desirable that special measures of commemoration should be adopted, especially by a people living so exclusively in the present (or, rather, in the future) as we do.

In view of this fact, we should place a high estimate upon the simple and beautiful custom to which I referred at the beginning—that custom which the nation will recognize on the morrow at thousands of graves. Because of its very simplicity it has a good prospect of becoming perpetual; and we ought to bear in mind that there is nothing more nearly permanent in human life than a well-established custom. But the existence of such a custom as this is itself suggestive of something more. The flowers with which we

“laurel the graves of our dead”—scattered once a year, to wither in a day—have a certain inadequacy about them. In a society well established, rich, and strong, we think of something more substantial, something tangible, monumental, and therefore enduring though customs should change and fail. I wonder whether we appreciate the value, in this respect, of solid and noble monuments?

A few days ago, in the Central Park, New York, I made my first visit to the great obelisk which has recently been conveyed across the seas from Egypt. I had opportunity to look at it for a few moments only, but I could not, if I would, throw off the impression it made upon me. As I recall my long ride through that May morning, I think of the glimpses of landscape I had from time to time, of the masses of the yellow bloom of forsythia, of the noble buildings which a great city is erecting for the education and entertainment of its people; but my thoughts return, after all, to the Alexandrian obelisk. It is but a rough stone, covered with characters which I could not read, the fine lines broken by the wear and tear of years. But the associations of a long, long history cluster around it, in the imagination of any intelligent looker-on, as the ivy clings to a ruined tree or wall. Every man reads its story for himself, and finds his soul enriched by it. But he remembers, at the same time, that its real history can be traced, that its hieroglyphics can be deciphered, that the object it was meant to commemorate is not unknown, that it embodies a precious record concerning the oldest of civilized nations; and bowing in presence of its hoary majesty, he understands, as never before, the historical value of monuments. Neither can he forget that the entire history of the country whence it came is written in the same grand

way—on monuments of stone, of which the pyramids are the chief. The obelisks and temples and tombs of Egypt are a sufficient evidence of the permanency of the stone records of a people; and the same lesson is taught by the inscribed slab recently discovered in the land of Moab, by the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, whose ancient inscriptions have been compelled in our own day to deliver up their secret; by the Parthenon of Athens, the Colosseum at Rome, the stone temples of India, and the mysterious structures of Mexico, Central America, and Peru.

Such facts as these suggest that if we would adopt measures of commemoration which are likely to be permanent, it would be well to resort to some tangible memorial,—to follow in the steps of the ancients, who were wise in this, as in many another thing, and erect some structure of stone or brass, which shall be monumental in its character, and convey its lesson to the eye and the inmost spirit from generation to generation. Such is the course which any city or town like this might well adopt. I am glad that, after years of delay, but not of indifference, the citizens of Waterbury are waking up to the recognition of this as a duty.

It is an interesting question, when a memorial structure is proposed, What form shall it take? With us, to-night, the question is not only interesting, but important; but after all, it is a secondary question. The main thing is to have our souls imbued with the thought and purpose of commemoration—so thoroughly imbued therewith that we shall follow up thought with action; and this condition secured, I shall not fear for the result.



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ON THE EAST SIDE.

The remainder of the address was devoted to a consideration of the several kinds of commemorative monuments which had been suggested,—such as a monumental fountain, a hospital or school, a memorial hall, and a “lofty shaft of stone.” In reference to the last the following remarks were made :

The best design of this kind offered for the consideration of the citizens of Waterbury, many of you have seen in miniature presentment in a conspicuous place upon our streets. If you stopped to examine it, you recognized the excellent purpose of the artist and the large variety and freshness he has introduced into a subject with which many have experimented and failed ; and you doubtless cherished a feeling of pride when you thought that Waterbury could claim the sculptor as her own.

The speaker frankly expressed his own preference for a memorial hall, and described with some detail the structure he would erect, if left to an unrestricted choice. He closed his address, however, with the following appeal :

Such is the monument I should build, if the task of selection were devolved upon me. I could not refrain, on this occasion, from picturing it before you. But you will please remember that this is merely the view of a single citizen, and that I would not thrust it forward in a way to imperil the good enterprise which so many of us have at heart. As I said, the form of the memorial is in a certain sense a secondary matter ; the main thing now is to develop into full strength the purpose of commemoration, and

embody it in a subscription which will leave no room for uncertainty in regard to the ultimate result. When the time comes, wise men will decide with wisdom in regard to the form of their tribute.

I must not detain you longer, to make any special plea for your generous gifts; I would only remind you, my fellow citizens, of this: that your prosperity, to-day, is due in no small degree to the victories which our brothers-in-arms achieved in those days of deadly conflict, and that now, while they are sleeping in early graves, you have a debt to pay them. The debt is upon us all. Let us cancel it—if we can cancel it at all—in a generous and beautiful way.¹

Through the following summer and autumn the subscription list increased slowly but steadily. On the 4th of June, the first instalment of subscribers' names was published in the *Waterbury American*, and at the same time it was stated that "the outlook for securing the amount necessary to build a monument which should be a lasting tribute to the dead, and a credit to the city, was very promising." It was added, with reference to those who failed to subscribe, "It will be a matter of regret to every one in future years, not to be able to say that he contributed something toward the payment of the eternal debt we owe to our patriot dead." On the 18th of June, another list of names was published, and it was announced that the amount thus far subscribed was seventeen thousand and seventy-two dollars. The

¹ Published in full in the *Waterbury American* of May 30th, 1881.

amount reported five months later — on the 26th of November — was twenty-three thousand, two hundred and fifty-two dollars. When, at a subsequent date, the subscription list was completed, it was found that the whole number of collectible personal subscriptions exceeded one thousand, one hundred and fifty. The amount thus raised, not including the proceeds of certain entertainments mentioned elsewhere, was twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and twenty-three dollars.¹

In view of the progress made, the committee felt justified in contracting for the monument. A contract for the whole work — granite and bronze — for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, was concluded with Mr. George E. Bissell, of Poughkeepsie, on the 24th of April, 1882, and Mr. Bissell, in order to pursue his work under the most favorable circumstances, made arrangements for a temporary residence in Paris. He went abroad in February, 1883, and returned in September, 1884.

¹ Unfortunately, the amounts received from two or three of the manufactories were not accompanied by the subscribers' names, and a few individual donors preferred to be nameless. The lists as transmitted to the treasurer were carefully copied by his assistant, Mr. E. A. Pendleton (a member from March, 1864, to July, 1865, of the Ninth Ohio Independent Battery, Light Artillery), who in some cases visited the manufactories to obtain necessary corrections. The names, classified by Mr. Pendleton according to amounts subscribed, are reproduced in Part III. of this volume. For convenience of reference these names have, with considerable labor, been arranged alphabetically. Subscriptions which could not be collected are of course not included.

DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE SITE.

Meanwhile a discussion, such as inevitably occurs in all such cases, was begun in the newspapers in regard to the proper site of the monument. At the beginning it was generally understood that it should be placed on or near the centre of the Green. Subsequently, a position further west came to be regarded as more suitable, although there was some difference of opinion as to whether it should stand on the west end of the Green, among the trees, or a little beyond it, in the vacant space near St. John's church.

The preference of a majority of the committee was expressed in a petition which was presented to the Common Council of the city on the 16th of January, 1882, requesting:

That the Common Council set apart, and grant the perpetual use of, a lot of land about twenty feet square on the open space west of Center Square, and near St. John's Church, for a soldiers' monument to be erected there; and permit the undersigned to lay foundations for the same.

The petition was referred to the road commissioners, who on the 6th of February reported in favor of granting it. The report was adopted concurrently in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen; but in the Board of Aldermen some opposition was made to the proposed location, and a strong desire expressed that it should stand on the Green.¹

¹ Alderman E. L. Bronson spoke in opposition to the report. He did not consider the proposed site satisfactory. He favored placing the monument on

A few days later (February 10th) a communication appeared in the *Waterbury American*, referring to the difference of opinion which had found expression in regard to the site, and insisting that both of the sites which had been mentioned in the discussion were objectionable, because the ground was too low, because the shade-trees on the Green would hide the monument during eight months of the year, and because it would be liable to become covered with moss and thus discolored and ultimately ruined. The writer added :

We have an elevated spot in this city, worthy of more attention than it has received up to this time. It is the triangular space at the intersection of East Main, North and South Elm, and Cole streets—a place the view of which is unobstructed to a great part of our city the year round. Although not very near the City Hall, the monument, if placed there, would be in close proximity to our High School and other schools, and would teach to those in attendance there the lesson it is fitted to convey, in their youth, that they may not forget it in their older days.

The *Valley Democrat* of February 18th referred to this communication, and made a plea for the East Main street site in the following terms :

the Green, and said that plenty of room could be made by cutting down not more than four trees. The monument would then be an ornament, and not an obstruction. Alderman E. A. Smith insisted that the monument could not possibly obstruct travel, if placed outside of the Green, on the site asked for. He added: "Everybody says, Keep it off the Green." See the *Waterbury American* of February 7th, 1882.

By diligent inquiry among our citizens, especially among those who have furnished the money for the memorial stone, we find that nine out of ten favor that site, and, if report be true, Wadhams Post also, through whose exertions, principally, the enterprise has nearly reached a successful ending. After a tour of the city, we are convinced that a more feasible spot could not be selected. . . . Let our people ponder this matter, and talk it over thoroughly, before taking action.

The matter was argued still further, on the same side, in the *American* of February 23d:

Placed at the junction of these streets, the monument would be, properly speaking, in the midst of the people. Notwithstanding that the bulk of the money needed for the erection of this magnificent tribute to our dead heroes was contributed by the wealthier citizens, living in the vicinity of the site selected, still, with all honor to their munificence, it should be remembered that a few thousands of the rich man's money did not cost him so much as the few dollars given of the poor man's scantier earnings. When, during the late struggle, volunteers were needed to fill the Union ranks, were they all wealthy citizens who came forward and offered assistance in the glorious cause? It is but just that all those whose strong arms were then raised in defence of their country's rights should have something to say, and should be heard too, as to the disposition of a monument erected to the memory of their martyred comrades. Besides, the place proposed is pre-eminently suitable for the purpose. East Main and Cole streets are constant thoroughfares, and the former is one of our pleasantest drives. The surroundings are admirably adapted to the erection of a

monument which should be placed where the greatest number can enjoy it. . . . It is to be hoped that our "city fathers" will give the matter due consideration.

The section of the city referred to in these communications was considered by the committee so unattractive that it seemed to them hardly worth while to give this proposal much thought. The decision in regard to the other two sites they preferred to leave to the vote of those who had given the chief part of the fund by which the monument was secured. Opportunity was accordingly given to each of those who had subscribed twenty-five dollars or more to express his preference by postal card, and it appeared that with two exceptions these subscribers were in favor of the site west of the Green which the Common Council had approved. In the course of the following year, however, it seemed probable that it might be best, after all, to place the monument on the west end of the Green rather than in the open space beyond it, and on the 16th of July, 1883, a petition, signed by the committee and the treasurer of the monument fund was presented to the Common Council, in the following terms:

The undersigned respectfully petition your honorable body to set apart, and grant the perpetual use of, a lot of land about thirty feet square, on the westerly end of Centre Square or Green, for a soldiers' monument to be erected thereon; also permission for the undersigned to excavate, to lay the foundation for the same.

The petition was granted. The committee, feeling that they had full liberty, in view of the twofold action of the city authorities, to place the monument in either of the two positions, as might seem best, returned ultimately to the site outside of the Green, which the Common Council had first approved, and which the chief contributors preferred.

A FOUNDATION PROVIDED BY THE TOWN.

One week after this vote of the Common Council, important action in reference to the monument was taken by the Town. It seemed only reasonable to the committee, and to those with whom they advised, that a monument having been provided by the voluntary gifts of the people, the Town should furnish a foundation for it. A special town meeting was therefore called, for the 21st of July, 1883, "for the purpose of appropriating money to build the foundation for a soldiers' monument; also to appoint a committee to superintend the erection thereof." The meeting, although held on Saturday night, was very largely attended by "interested tax-payers," and the following votes were unanimously passed:

Voted. That the sum of three thousand, five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of locating, building and erecting the foundation for a soldiers' monument, to be erected in such place as shall be granted therefor by the city authorities; the same to be completed for the aforesaid sum.

Voted, That James S. Elton, David B. Hamilton, George W. Tucker, and Frederick A. Spencer be and they are hereby appointed a committee to erect such foundation; and the selectmen are hereby authorized and directed to draw their order on the treasurer from time to time for such sums as said committee shall certify to have been expended thereon, not exceeding however, in the whole, the sum hereby appropriated.

The laying of the foundation was entrusted to the Messrs. A. I. and G. S. Chatfield, of Waterbury, by whom also the materials were furnished. The work was begun on the 6th of August, and completed on the 8th of September. It was performed with the greatest care and thoroughness, under the immediate supervision of the Messrs. Chatfield, and of one of the members of the monument committee. The structure thus built was placed under cover during the winter, and in May, 1884, the circular embankment around the foundation was raised, and the wall surrounding it was laid — the materials for this wall having been furnished, on contract, by Mr. Charles Jackson, of Waterbury.

THE "GRAND ARMY" FAIR.

It had already become apparent, before the Town was asked to provide for the building of the foundation, that the amount derived from personal subscriptions would hardly be sufficient to cover the entire cost of the monument itself. Other methods of rais-

ing funds had already been employed. In 1881, Company "A" of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard (one of the Waterbury companies, known locally as the Chatfield Guard), had contributed two hundred and seventy-two dollars — the proceeds of a Fourth of July picnic; and in February, 1882, a dramatic entertainment (entitled "'61 to '65") had been given by Wadham's Post, at the City Hall, which added to the fund one hundred and thirty-seven dollars. But in May, 1883, the Post determined to work on a larger scale, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for an extensive public Fair in behalf of the monument fund. The committee consisted of Messrs. George W. Tucker; Frederick A. Spencer, Thomas R. Martin, Imri A. Spencer, Abbott C. Peck, and John M. Gallagher. During the latter part of 1883 a Union Armory was built for the use of the military companies of Waterbury. It was dedicated on the 20th of December, and early in the following January preparations were made for holding a Fair in that place. The object in view was well fitted to arouse the interest of the entire community, and a hearty response was given to the various appeals that were made.

The Fair was opened at the Armory — which was specially decorated for the occasion — on Tuesday evening, January 14th, 1884, and was continued until the following Saturday night. It was open to the public each afternoon and evening. The attendance

was large throughout the week, and on the opening and closing nights the Armory was crowded to excess. As in all public fairs, the exhibition consisted of donations and loans. Donations in large variety were received from various business firms and manufactories in the city. Among the articles enumerated in the newspaper reports at the time were suites of furniture for parlor, dining-room, and bedroom, dinner sets of crockery, silver-plated goods, tin-ware, stoves, lamps, clothing, sewing machines, Waterbury watches, silk flags, the inevitable bed-quilt, and innumerable fancy articles of every kind and price.¹ The "loan exhibition" consisted, first, of war relics, of all sorts,—souvenirs of the war for the Union and of previous national contests; secondly, "Indian relics,"—a numerous collection of aboriginal stone implements and pottery, selected from an extensive private cabinet; thirdly, paintings, engravings, etchings, bronzes and porcelains,—a large number of valuable works of art, belonging to various families in the city.² Among the paintings were included portraits of two of the most liberal subscribers to the monument fund, Samuel W. Hall and Charles Benedict—both of them deceased—and also of two prominent soldiers well known in Waterbury,—Colonel John Kellogg, of the United States Army,

¹ See the *American* and the *Republican* of January 14th to 20th, 1884.

² A quite full account of the pictures and bronzes in this art exhibition was published in the *Waterbury American* of January 18th and 19th, 1884.

who died at City Point, Va., April 25th, 1865, and Colonel Thomas F. Burpee, of the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 17th, 1864. Among the notable gifts were certain articles of value and of historical interest, the destination of which was to be decided by the votes of visitors. There were three fireman's trumpets, of silver, and a gold-headed cane, the wood of which was taken from the "Lawrence," the flag-ship of Commodore Oliver H. Perry in the famous battle of Lake Erie, in 1813.¹

¹ This cane has so many interesting associations connected with it, relating to the war of 1812-'14, and also the war for the Union, that it will not be deemed inappropriate that its present owner should give the main facts of its history, as condensed from the account published by Mr. George P. Chapman, of Waterbury, in the *Waterbury American* of January 5th, 1884.

The "Lawrence" was one of a small fleet of vessels built at Erie, Penn., during the spring and summer of 1813. It was launched, with another sloop-of-war, the "Niagara," on the 1st of July. The fleet sailed from Erie on the 12th of August, and the battle was fought on the 10th of September. The formal surrender of the British officers took place on the deck of the "Lawrence." About ten days afterward, the fleet returned to Erie, and remained there until peace was declared, in 1814. As there was no further use for the vessels, they were dismantled, towed to the north side of the harbor, and sunk, — so that they might be raised and refitted if occasion required. Here they remained until 1836, when they were raised and sold at auction. The "Lawrence" and "Niagara," being unfit for commercial purposes, were sunk again at the same spot.

Mr. George P. Chapman visited the sunken flag-ship on the 27th of June, 1871. On the day of the visit, the lake was so calm and the water so clear that every rib and plank could be distinctly seen. A piece of timber was with some difficulty separated from the hull of the vessel and towed ashore. From this the wood of the cane was cut. It was given to Mr. Ezra L. Chapman, and by him to the committee in charge of the Fair.

The "Lawrence" was raised again in 1876, when it was sawed into sections,

The refreshment tables, which occupied a prominent place in the entertainment provided for the public, were in the charge of ladies of the city, chiefly members of the Auxiliary Relief Corps connected with Wadham's Post. A special musical programme was arranged for each evening, in which the various musical organizations of the city took part,—the Citizens' Cornet Band, the City Brass Band, Hallam's Orchestra, the Waterbury Orchestra, the Amphion Club, and the Concordia Society. At the opening of the Fair a chorus of seventy-five voices participated in the singing, and there were various vocal and instrumental solos on the several evenings. On Wednesday evening, Company "G" of the Second Regiment, known as the Sedgwick Guard, was present, and on Thursday evening Company "A," known as the Chatfield Guard,—both of these companies in full-dress uniform.

and at the time of the national Centennial transported to Philadelphia and placed on exhibition. Here it was in charge of Sergeant G. H. Bates, a soldier who achieved some notoriety by means of a pedestrian trip from Vicksburg to Washington which he made shortly after the war, bearing the "stars and stripes" unfurled through the States lately in rebellion. At the close of the Centennial Exhibition, the old vessel was sold to Sergeant Bates, to be worked over into historical souvenirs.

The "Lawrence" was so named by order of Congress in honor of Commodore James Lawrence, who was killed in the famous fight between the United States ship "Chesapeake" and the British ship "Shannon." The last words of Commodore Lawrence, as he was carried below, mortally wounded—"Don't give up the ship!"—were inscribed on Commodore Perry's battle-flag, which was run up to the mast-head at the beginning of the Battle of Lake Erie.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR.

On the first evening, previous to the opening of the concert, the Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., being called upon to extend a welcome to the multitude who had come together, made a brief impromptu address, of which a condensed report was published as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen: I venture to say that the anticipations of those who planned this Fair, as well as the expectations of you who have assembled here this evening, are more than realized. In the name of the men of Wadham's Post of the Grand Army of the Republic I welcome you, and desire to express the satisfaction they feel. Sometimes we are led to think that the nation has recovered from the war too easily; that it has forgotten the struggles and the bloodshed of the dark days of twenty years ago, and the graves of its dead heroes. But such occasions as this serve to show that we believe in the men who died for us. However engrossed we may be with the multitude of objects spread out before us here, we cannot forget the great purpose for which this Fair is held—the completion of our soldiers' monument, which is to be, for us and for those who come after us, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The monument will certainly be built, in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Waterbury. Let us each see to it that by our attendance here, and by our contributions, we help on the good work.

In the *Waterbury Republican* of the next day appeared the following editorial reference to the Fair, in an article entitled "Sacrifices Remembered":

The successful opening, last evening, of the "Grand Army" Fair at the Armory, in aid of the soldiers' monument fund, was alike a compliment to Wadham's Post and an expression of the deep interest which this community takes in the object to which the proceeds will be directed. Although the trials and sufferings of the war for the Union are things of the past, and live only in the memories of middle-aged and older men, nevertheless the new generation which has come upon the stage feels grateful to the heroes, living and dead, who sacrificed so much, that our country might be preserved in its entirety and the rights of man respected. On such occasions as that of last evening it is demonstrated that if in one sense republics are ungrateful, in another sense they are grateful to the last degree. Waterbury reverently cherishes the memory of the men who fell in the long strife, and cherishes also the memory of those who having returned from the field of honor are one by one dropping off, as death lays its icy fingers upon them. A monument to their heroism Waterbury will raise, and last night's expression was of the right kind.

By such utterances as these the spirit of the enterprise and the intent of those who conducted it were correctly represented. The interest of the community in the Fair increased from day to day, and reached its culmination in the enthusiasm of the great assemblage which crowded the Armory on the closing night. The result pecuniarily, as well as otherwise, was satisfactory; for the committee was able, after all expenses had been paid, to pass over to the treasurer two thousand, five hundred dollars—a

sum sufficient to raise the monument fund to the requisite amount.

In comparison with this large addition to the fund, the gift of thirteen dollars contributed by the little girls of the Waterbury Industrial School will seem insignificant. But it is worthy of mention here, not only because in it some of the poorest families in the city were represented, but because it was given intelligently, and in response to an appeal to the patriotism and sympathy of the children. The contribution consisted of the proceeds of their mite-chest from October, 1883, to May, 1884. The secretary of the school, in conveying their gift to the treasurer, wrote: "Their enthusiasm was much aroused by the idea that they, too, might have an interest in the soldiers' monument by even a small contribution." Its receipt was acknowledged in the following terms: "It is a pleasure to know that the children also are interested in this beautiful memorial to our soldiers. I trust that in all their lives they may regard it with the pride that comes to every loyal heart, and with a feeling of satisfaction that their contributions helped in its construction."¹

THE CASTING OF THE BRONZE STATUES.

It has already been mentioned that the decision made in the summer of 1883 to place the monument

¹ Letters of Miss Katharine L. Peck, October 18th, and of Mr. E. A. Pendleton (for the Treasurer), October 22d, 1884.

near St. John's Church involved an entire change in its general character. Mr. Bissell was at work in Paris, during the greater part of that year, developing his new plans, and in February, 1884, sent a new design to the committee, accompanied with a statement of the proposed changes. These changes were considered a great improvement, and the new design was promptly adopted. The work of modelling the figures had meanwhile been going on, and they were cast (in bronze) in Paris, between September, 1883, and August, 1884,—the “Emancipation” group at the foundry of F. Barbédienne, and the other figures, the lamp-posts and the reliefs, at the establishment of J. Gruet, Jr.¹

A contract for the stone-work of the monument was made by Mr. Bissell with the Mitchell Granite Works, of Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of February, 1884; and it was understood that the entire work should be completed by the end of September. As it was designed that the north and south faces of the lower die of the monument should be occupied by appropriate inscriptions, the Rev. Dr. Anderson was invited by the committee to select and prepare them. It was

¹ The “Mechanic” and the “Farmer” were shipped for America in December, 1883; the “Veteran” in July, 1884; the “Emancipation” group and the statue of “Victory” in September, 1884. The lamp-posts were reported as having been shipped soon after the “Victory,” but they did not reach Waterbury in time for the dedication. The relief which occupies the east panel was modelled in Munich, but was cast in Paris, and shipped from there in June, 1885; the other relief was shipped in August following.

decided that the south face should bear an inscription setting forth briefly the purpose of the monument and the motives of its builders, and that the north face should contain a suitable poetical or prose quotation. The first of these inscriptions was completed in time for the dedication of the monument; the other was not written until more than a year afterward.¹

THE ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT.

The date of the dedication of the monument was fixed for October 23d. On the 9th of that month not a stone of the structure had been laid, and a week later very little had been accomplished on the ground, while the materials had not yet been all shipped from the Granite Works at Quincy. As all the arrangements for the dedication were made with reference to its taking place on the 23d, the committee very naturally became uneasy lest the work should not be completed in time. On the 15th the chairman wrote to the builders of the suspense and anxiety which every one felt. By putting up electric lights, however, and having the work pushed forward by

¹ It may interest those who are curious in such matters to know that the germ of the descriptive inscription, on the south face, was furnished by Mr. Bissell, and that it was enlarged and brought into its present form by Mr. Frederick J. Kingsbury and Dr. Anderson. The two stanzas inscribed on the north face were composed by Dr. Anderson, after various unsuccessful efforts to find in the writings of some American statesman or poet a passage which could be appropriately applied to both the surviving and the dead heroes of the war. In these efforts several friends very kindly coöperated.

night as well as by day, postponement was avoided. In the *Waterbury Republican* of October 21st the "situation" on Monday night was vividly pictured as follows:

The work on the soldiers' monument went steadily on, by the bright light of the electric lamps, which drowned all inferior luminaries. The faces of the workmen on the column stood out in a clear-cut, pallid relief, and the parallel lines of light and darkness fell across the upper part of the shaft and made it look like heavily-veined marble. At a distance of about a hundred feet from the pedestal was a ring of interested spectators, who seemed to find unceasing pleasure in blinking at the light and noting the tiny sparks that fell from the stone-masons' chisels. The scene, taken altogether, was a striking reminder that Waterbury's great day was almost at hand.

There was no disastrous accident; so that the monument was built, the several bronze figures were raised to their places, the surmounting statue was lifted to its high position, the embankment around the foundation graded and turfed, and the whole work completed, by noon of the appointed day,—with the exception of the bronze reliefs which were to occupy the panels on the east and west sides of the lower die, and the inscription which was to be engraved on the north face. The reliefs were put in their places a year after the dedication of the monument—in October, 1885; the inscription on the north face was engraved in April, 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

Before passing to the account of the dedication, it will be proper to give a somewhat detailed description of the completed monument.¹

It has already been said that Mr. Bissell's first design was made on the supposition that the monument was to stand on the Green, amidst the trees. One of its main divisions was a column of considerable height. In the new design, suggested by the new site, while several of the original features were retained, the total height was reduced from sixty feet to forty-eight, and the apparent altitude was diminished by substituting for the column a pedestal six feet square.

The monument stands in the center of a circular embankment, which measures forty feet in diameter. It rests on a rock foundation, twenty feet square, set ten feet deep in the earth, carefully built and thoroughly grouted. The blue-stone coping of the foundation, which serves as a sub-base for the monument,

¹ This is, of course, not the place for a critical estimate of the work; all that is aimed at is such an account of it as will enable those who have not seen it to know what it is (with the help of the accompanying illustrations), and assist those who are accustomed to seeing it to appreciate it more fully. Perhaps the most intelligent criticism thus far published is that which appeared in the *New York Mail and Express*, some time in December, 1884, and was reproduced, substantially, with a view of the monument, in Cassell's *Magazine of Art* for 1885, pp. 21-24 of the American appendix. One or two expressions in the following description are appropriated from that article; other descriptive phrases from an article in the *Waterbury American* of October 22d, 1884, and a few others from the sculptor's own memoranda.

is about four feet above the original surface of the ground. The embankment of earth which surrounds this foundation is held in place by a retaining wall of rock-faced ashlar (of Quincy granite) two feet high, with a "fine-axed" coping of the same material. The circular outline is broken, at points corresponding with the four corners of the monument, by projecting pedestals, which rise two feet above the coping and serve as supports for bronze lamp-posts nine feet high. The design of these posts, which is the same for all the four, consists of a slender cannon standing erect upon a cannon-ball, with four guns resting against it. Festoons of oak leaves and laurel encircle the base of the post, and a laurel wreath hangs across the trunnions of the cannon.

The monument proper consists of a quadrangular structure of granite, in Renaissance forms, raised upon a series of steps, and surmounted by a colossal bronze statue. Above the three steps which constitute the base, is a die twelve feet square and, with its cap, four feet in height, with panels on the east and west sides, and projecting polished faces on the north and south. The west panel is occupied by an alto-relief in bronze, nine and a half feet wide and two and a half high, with a decoration at each end in the form of Roman fasces, standing erect,—emblem of the American Union. The scene represented is a charge of Federal troops upon a Confederate battery. The number of visible figures is about forty; but

they are massed in such a way as to produce the impression that large re-inforcements are entering the fight. The relief in the east panel—which differs from the other, not only in subject, but in method of treatment—represents the first fight of iron-clads. It bears the title, in raised letters, “Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862,” and represents the famous battle between the “Monitor” and the “Merrimac,”—the moment chosen for illustration being that at which the “Merrimac” attempts to retreat. Each of the upper corners is occupied by a medallion, sixteen inches in diameter. That on the left contains, in the foreground, the figures of President Lincoln and Captain John Ericsson, the inventor of the “Monitor.” With the aid of a small model which Mr. Lincoln holds in his hands, Captain Ericsson explains the working of the vessel which he proposes to build. In the background are Mr. John F. Winslow, one of the builders of the “Monitor,” and an officer of the navy, who stands with one arm resting on a model of the hull of an old line-of-battle ship, and looks over Captain Ericsson’s shoulder. This officer represents the faith of the naval officials in wooden ships, and the refusal of the Navy Department to adopt the new invention.¹

¹ Mr. Bissell writes: “President Lincoln endorsed the ‘Monitor,’ private capital built it, and a volunteer crew, under Captain Worden, fought and won with it, before the Navy Department accepted and paid for it. I have introduced this group to honor Captain Ericsson and Mr. Lincoln, and the patriotism of the business men of America.”

The medallion on the right represents the working of the large guns in the turret of the "Monitor." The central figure in the background is that of Captain John L. Worden.

The section of the monument next above the die which has just been described consists of a pedestal sixteen and a half feet in height, with a base eight and a half feet square. Its shaft, which is six feet by six, and nine feet high, has pilasters at the corners, and the four sides are enlivened by niches with arched tops. The pilasters have Ionic capitals, and in the space between the capitals there is a decoration of festoons. The entablature is decorated on its lower edge with an "egg and dart" moulding, and a simple cornice projects above it. In the four niches, or rather, in front of them, upon pedestals which rest on the broad platform of the cap that surmounts the die, are placed bronze statues, somewhat larger than life size, representing the War for the Union in its beginning and ending, and symbolizing its grandest results. The figures on the east and west sides, taken together, illustrate what has well been called "the uprising of a great people." The manufacturing East is represented by a mechanic, who holds in one hand a drawn sword and in the other its scabbard. He has heard the call to arms, has sprung to his feet, and is leaning forward with a look of eagerness and determination in his face. Behind him stands a piece of machinery belonging to a rolling-mill, and a cog-wheel lies on

the ground near by. The figure on the opposite side of the pedestal represents the agricultural West. A weather-beaten farmer has seized his gun, and is stepping over a broken fence-rail as he goes forth to enter the ranks with his fellow-countrymen.

The familiar bar-post and the broken bar over which the farmer is stepping, suggest not only the plowed field, but the orchard, the meadow, the hillside pasture and lowing cattle, fields of golden grain, rich harvests, and the comfortable cottage, with its inviting porch and generous welcome, — all abandoned and sacrificed *pro patria*.

The figure on the north side represents a seated veteran, resting beside a comrade's grave. He is clad in the well-known overcoat and cape, and his accoutrements are cast off, as if fighting days were over. His gun rests between his knees. His right arm lies upon his knapsack, which stands on end, and his briar-wood pipe hangs loosely from his fingers. His face is full of experience and pensive thought. At his feet are the palm branch, the laurel wreath, and immortelles — emblems of victory, reconciliation, death, and fame. This may well be regarded as a memorial statue, reminding all who look upon the monument of the sacrifices which their countrymen made in their behalf.

While the returned veteran illustrates in one way the fruits of the war, they are set forth in quite another way by the group on the south side of the pedestal. The central figure is seated in a chair of



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ON THE WEST SIDE.

state, the panelled back of which is occupied by a wreath of oak leaves and laurel; and within this, in a medallion, is an eagle, from whose beak depends a tablet bearing the word "Emancipation," the key, of course, to the meaning of the group. The seated figure, whose face is full of motherly tenderness, leans forward in an attitude of listening. Her clasped hands rest on a large book which stands on her knee half-open; her right foot is upon a cannon, beside which lies a broken shackle. The fillet which binds her hair is ornamented with a miniature shield, graven with stars and stripes, which marks her out as representing the American government. A well-dressed school-boy — his bundle of books beside him — stands at her knee, and while she leans forward to listen to him she looks down benignantly upon a ragged little negro sitting on a cotton-bale at her feet, who holds in one hand a hoe, and is trying with the other to force open the leaves of the book upon her knee. In the school-boy, making an earnest appeal in behalf of the young negro, the North is represented (by one of its children — for "children have no prejudices, and know no color-line") as appealing to the government to extend to the African race and to the entire South the educational and other advantages which it has long enjoyed, and which have survived the ordeal of war. And the negro, who represents an emancipated people, illustrates by his position and action

the eager desire of his race to secure the education and enlightenment which they know to be necessary to success in a free republic.

The upper section of the monument consists of a bronze statue of Victory, ten feet and a half in height, standing upon a round pedestal, the diameter of which is five feet, and its entire height five feet and a half. Victory is represented with her right arm partly raised, grasping in her right hand a wreath of laurel. In her extended left hand she holds an olive branch. At her feet lies a cornucopia from which are poured forth the rich fruits of the orchard, the field, and the vineyard. The symbolism is easily understood: the laurel wreath—the conqueror's crown—is offered to the victorious soldiers of the North; the olive branch—emblem of peace—to the South, vanquished but not hated. The "horn of plenty" represents the unfailing resources of a rich and fertile country, and prophesies the more abundant prosperity of the future.

The inscription upon the south face of the main die is as follows:

IN HONOR OF THE PATRIOTISM
AND TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE
900 BRAVE MEN
WHO WENT FORTH FROM THIS TOWN TO FIGHT IN
THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
THIS MONUMENT HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THEIR
TOWNSMEN THAT ALL WHO COME AFTER THEM MAY
BE MINDFUL OF THEIR DEEDS, AND FAIL NOT IN THE
DAY OF TRIAL TO EMULATE THEIR EXAMPLE.



ADT & SONS, PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTO-GRAVURE CO., NEW YORK

ON THE SOUTH SIDE

Below this are the dates 1861-1865. The dates on the north face are 1865-1885, and the inscription is as follows:

Brave men, who, rallying at your country's call,
Went forth to fight,—if Heaven willed, to fall !
 Returned, ye walk with us through sunnier years,
And hear a nation say, God bless you all !

Brave men, who yet a heavier burden bore,
And came not home to hearts by grief made sore !
 They call you dead; but lo ! ye grandly live,
Shrined in the nation's love forevermore !

There are no names of dead soldiers inscribed upon the monument,—partly because it was believed to be impossible to obtain a complete and accurate list of the Waterbury men who had died in the war, and partly because the monument has been regarded by the committee, and by all who were specially interested in it, as erected in honor of those who survived as well as those who died. This view of the case is recognized in both the inscriptions.

There remains to be added a list of the articles contained in the copper box which was placed inside of the monument. They are as follows: A Catalogue of the Volunteer Military Organizations of Connecticut; Journal of the Proceedings of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Minneapolis, Minn., in July, 1884; Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Connecticut Department of the Grand Army, at Middletown, in January,

1884; a complete Roster of Wadham's Post, No. 49, G. A. R.; a copy of the *G. A. R. Gazette*; a copy of the Washington *National Tribune*; copies of the *Waterbury American*, daily and weekly, *Waterbury Republican*, daily and weekly, and the *Valley Democrat* (published in Waterbury); a "Waterbury Directory" for 1884; the latest "Municipal Register" and "Reports of the Town Officers" of Waterbury; a copy of the engraved Invitation to the Dedication, with the accompanying list of the members of the several Dedication committees; and lastly, photographs of the late Samuel W. Hall, Mr. George E. Bissell, and several other citizens who were prominently connected with the procuring and building of the monument.

II.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT.

“It is for us, the living, . . . to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us,— that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”—
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *Address at the Dedication of the Soldiers' Cemetery, Gettysburg, Penn., November 19th, 1863.*

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

About the middle of September, 1884, the committee on the Soldiers' Monument fixed the date of the dedication on the 23d of October. A letter was addressed to Mr. Daniel Kiefer, Commander of Wadhams Post, No. 49, of the Grand Army of the Republic, announcing "the near completion" of the monument, and asking him to appoint a general committee and the following special committees, to make the necessary arrangements for a proper celebration of the Dedication Day: A reception committee, committees on invitations, on transportation, on carriages, on a collation, on music, on the press, and on printing. On the 19th of September these committees were announced, as follows:

The General Committee: Major G. W. Tucker, Major F. A. Spencer, Captain D. B. Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, Major C. R. Bannon, Captain P. F. Bannon, G. W. Beach, W. E. Beecher, J. C. Booth, Aner Bradley, F. J. Brown, R. K. Brown, C. H. Carter, H. F. Caswell, A. S. Chase, D. L. Chipman, G. H. Cowell, F. L. Curtiss, Charles Dickinson, Nathan Dikeman, Captain J. B. Doh-

erty, Rev. J. E. Duggan, Hon. J. S. Elton, Louis Feldt, E. L. Frisbie, C. P. Goss, N. D. Granniss, H. C. Griggs, J. H. Hart, Rev. W. A. Harty, Martin Hellman, R. E. Hitchcock, Israel Holmes, Charles Jackson, Maier Kaiser, J. P. Kellogg (secretary), Hon. S. W. Kellogg, Commander Daniel Kiefer, E. G. Kilduff, F. J. Kingsbury, E. C. Lewis, E. A. Locke, John McDonald, Captain T. R. Martin, Mayor H. A. Matthews, Henry Merriman, Rev. R. W. Micou, L. I. Munson, I. E. Newton, John O'Neill, Jr., Colonel G. S. Parsons, H. H. Peck, C. M. Platt, D. S. Plume, John Ryan, H. F. Sanford, J. L. Saxe, H. W. Scovill, Benjamin Sedgwick, E. A. Smith, J. R. Smith, J. W. Smith, S. C. Snagg, E. D. Steele, G. E. Terry, C. I. Tremaine, Hon. E. T. Turner, H. L. Wade, J. W. Webster, Captain Alfred Wells, N. J. Welton, Louis Wenzel, L. C. White.

The Reception Committee: Hon. S. W. Kellogg, Major G. W. Tucker, Major F. A. Spencer, Captain D. B. Hamilton; Major C. R. Bannon, G. W. Beach, F. J. Brown, C. H. Carter, H. F. Caswell, Hon. J. S. Elton, Louis Feldt, C. A. Hamilton, Israel Holmes, J. P. Kellogg (secretary), Commander Daniel Kiefer, E. G. Kilduff, F. J. Kingsbury, E. C. Lewis, Mayor H. A. Matthews, L. I. Munson, Colonel G. S. Parsons, H. H. Peck, D. S. Plume, I. A. Spencer, Hon. E. T. Turner, J. W. Webster.

The Committee on Invitations: Major G. W. Tucker, Major F. A. Spencer, Captain D. B. Hamilton; G. H. Cowell, J. P. Kellogg (secretary), Captain T. R. Martin, John O'Neill, Jr.

On Transportation: Superintendent G. W. Beach, J. W. Davis, Major E. S. Hayden, Hon. E. T. Turner.

On Carriages: J. R. Smith, Major C. R. Bannon, Captain A. I. Goodrich, W. W. Munson, W. T. Neeld, P. B. Norton.

On Collation: I. A. Spencer, F. B. Brown, Henry Brown, Joseph English, J. M. Gallagher, John Higgins, W. A. Hollman, William Hubber, W. H. Hunt, O. R. Kelsey, George McKenna, W. C. McKinley, Frank Marsh, Christopher Miller, William Miller, John Stone, W. C. Tuttle, Andrew Winter.

On Music: Commander Daniel Kiefer, J. E. Bartlett, A. J. Blakesley, T. I. Driggs, Herman Heringer, F. D. Hotchkiss, H. F. Sanford, W. J. Stanley, G. A. Stocking, Edward Witherspoon.

On the Press: C. R. Baldwin, O. R. Kelsey, J. H. Morrow, Harrison Whitney.

On Printing: Adjutant J. A. Hubbard, Oscar Cor-nish, J. H. Morrow, E. B. Sanford.

A SECOND APPROPRIATION BY THE TOWN.

As the preliminary preparations went forward, it was determined to make the dedication of the monument a notable event in the history of the town. It soon became apparent that such a celebration of the day as was contemplated would involve a considerable outlay of money, and it was decided to apply to the town for an appropriation to meet the expenses. At the annual town meeting, held on the 6th of October, the following vote was unanimously passed:

Voted, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated from the town treasury for the completion and dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

INVITED GUESTS.

At an early stage in the preliminary arrangements, it was decided to invite the governors of the New England States, and other prominent men, to be present at the exercises. The card of invitation issued by the committee on invitations consisted of three leaves, the first of which bore an engraved vignette of the monument, and, above and below it, the following title: "Dedication, Soldiers' Monument, Thursday, October 23, 1884: Waterbury, Conn." The second leaf contained the following invitation:

To _____:

DEAR SIR:

The honor of your presence is requested on Thursday, October 23d, at the dedication of the monument erected by the citizens of this place, in commemoration of the services of Waterbury's soldiers and sailors, in the war of the Union.

The ceremonies will be of a character worthy of the occasion.

The third leaf contained the names of the members of the several committees, as given above, and of the marshal and assistant marshal.

The invitations to be present at the dedication were presented to the New England governors, in person, by Mr. George H. Cowell. Governor Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut, promised in his letter of acceptance of October 5th, to bring six or seven members of his staff with him. The governors of Maine and Rhode Island also accepted the invitation. At the outset there seemed good reason for believing that the other governors also would be present; but on the 4th of October the following letter of regret was addressed to the chairman of the committee of invitation by the Governor of Vermont:

MY DEAR SIR:

I have been obliged to delay my reply to your cordial invitation that the State of Vermont be represented by her executive and staff at the dedication of your Soldiers' Monument on the 23d instant, for the purpose of being better enabled to make definite answer. I hoped that after the organization of the General Assembly, which has just convened, I might find it possible to say to you, as my great desire is to say, "Yes, with all my heart." But the sentiment now uppermost amongst our assembled legislators seems to be, that our labors here at the capital must be pressed forward, that we may come to a final adjournment before the Presidential election, and not be obliged to return after that event. That will of course bring the busiest days of my executive term upon me in the examination of, and passing upon, the acts and resolves of the Assembly at that time, and, in view of such a contingency,

and of a lack of any precedent for the absence of the governor from the capital during the sittings of the Assembly, I am reluctantly constrained to say that I shall be obliged to forego the pleasure of accepting your invitation to be present on this exceptionally interesting occasion.

We give our comrades our annual tribute of the flower, the violet, and the rose, everywhere, and it is still more inspiring to see the people of your patriotic city commemorating their deeds in the more enduring tribute of the monument of granite. We must keep their memory ever green. It is a duty which their patriotism inspires within us, and this obligation to their memory will endure while love of country continues to inspire the hearts of men.

Thanking you for your kind invitation, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. PINGREE.

On the 9th, the Governor of Massachusetts wrote as follows :

DEAR SIR :

Acknowledging the receipt of a communication of the committee conveying the invitation to me to visit Waterbury on the 23d of the current month, I desire to express my thanks for the courtesy, and to say that I regret that engagements already made within this State, and my official duties, will prevent me from accepting the same.

The occasion will be one of significant interest to the citizens of Waterbury, as well as to those of the whole State of Connecticut, and I trust that the celebration will give

renewed expression to the debt of obligation which the people feel toward the heroes of the late war.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

On the 13th, the Governor of New Hampshire wrote: "I shall be pleased to attend the dedication ceremonies, if it is possible; but I am unable to say positively as yet." But on the 20th he wrote as follows:

DEAR SIR:

In further reply to the invitation of the citizens of Waterbury to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Soldiers' Monument on Thursday next, I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to be present as I had hoped. The occasion is one in which I take a deep interest, and I should delight to do honor to the brave men who sacrificed their lives in the service of our common country. The dedication of a monument to commemorate their heroism is especially fitting, and it would be a great pleasure for me to unite in the ceremonies which have been planned with such care, and promise to be of such unusual interest. But there are circumstances beyond my control which prevent my acceptance of your invitation. I beg you to extend to the citizens of Waterbury my congratulations, and accept my thanks for your courtesy. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

S. W. HALE.

Among the letters of regret there was another which may appropriately be reproduced, because, although a brief and strictly personal note, it is so well fitted to awaken in the minds of Waterbury soldiers memories of the early war-period. It was written by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Hendricken, D.D., bishop, at the time of his death,¹ of the Roman Catholic diocese of Providence, R. I., but during the war, and for some time after, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Waterbury. His letter, dated October 18th, was as follows:

MY DEAR MAJOR SPENCER:

My miserable health prevents me from the enjoyment of being present at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in Waterbury. I am happy to find that I am not forgotten. You remember, I was on the platform and addressed the first company of brave men who left your city for the seat of war. I am not as strong as I was then.

Faithfully yours,

THOMAS F. HENDRICKEN,

Bishop of Providence.

PREPARATIONS.

The general plan of the celebration, as finally developed by the monument committee, was announced in a large poster, headed, "Honor to the Nation's Defenders!" prepared at the time, for the information of those in adjoining towns who desired

¹ Bishop Hendricken died June 11th, 1886.

to be present. After a brief statement in reference to the sculptor and his work, it proceeded as follows:

The Monument has just been completed, and will be Unveiled and Dedicated on Thursday, October 23d.

It is intended that the day devoted to the Dedication of this noble historical memorial shall be a Memorable Day in the history of Connecticut. Invitations to be present have been accepted by the Governors of several of the New England States, the Mayors of several cities, the Second Regiment entire, 'Grand Army' Posts from all parts of the State, and various Civic Societies and companies of Firemen. All these will take part in a Grand Procession, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. Music will be furnished by brass bands, and by a chorus of three hundred voices.

The Ceremony of Unveiling and Dedication will be conducted by Wadham's Post, No. 49, G. A. R., at one o'clock, P. M. The Presentation of the Monument to the Town will be made by the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury, and the Monument will be accepted in behalf of the Town by John O'Neill, Jr., Esq. The Oration will be delivered by the Hon. O. H. Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut.

The programme thus outlined was carried out to the letter, and it involved no small amount of labor for the various committees. Early in October—for example—Mr. T. I. Driggs, of the committee on music, organized a chorus of three hundred voices, to lead the singing. During the month he gave them the necessary rehearsals, and acted as conductor at the dedicatory exercises. Again, on Tues-

day preceding the dedication, five large tents, with tables to accommodate nearly two thousand persons, were erected in a vacant lot not far from the Green; and on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning, contributions for the tables, pledged beforehand, were collected, under the supervision of Mr. I. A. Spencer, chairman of the committee on a collation. On Monday, the speakers' stand, and a large platform for the chorus of three hundred and the invited guests, were erected. On Tuesday, preparations were made for decorating and illuminating the Green. The sum of three hundred dollars was thus expended, with very pleasing results; but the decorations were almost ruined, and the illumination (in which were to be displayed a thousand Chinese lanterns, numberless "blazing stars," and powerful electric lights falling upon richly colored banners and flags swaying beneath the overarching trees) was completely prevented, by a storm on Wednesday night of unusual severity. The reception committee also had plenty of work to do. Arrangements were made for the public reception of distinguished guests at the Union Armory and the City Hall, for private receptions also, at the residences of prominent citizens, and for the proper entertainment of the large number of Grand Army Posts, civic societies, and other organizations which were expected to be present.

On Wednesday afternoon the visiting governors

— Frederick Robie of Maine, and Augustus O. Bourne of Rhode Island — with their staffs, were met at Hartford by Governor Waller and staff, and a delegation of Waterbury gentlemen, and by them escorted to Waterbury on a special train.

EVENING RECEPTIONS.

In the early evening, receptions were held in behalf of the visiting governors and other distinguished guests, at several private residences, as follows:

At Major G. W. Tucker's, for Governor Waller and the following members of his staff: Adjutant-General D. N. Couch, Quartermaster-General Thomas McManus, Surgeon-General E. L. Bissell, Commissary-General W. W. Skiddy, Paymaster-General J. B. Coit, Colonel W. N. Woodruff, Colonel E. M. Graves, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Woodbridge.

At Mr. F. J. Kingsbury's, for Governor Robie and the following members of his staff: Adjutant-General G. L. Beal, Surgeon-General A. C. Hamlin, Colonel A. B. Nealey, Colonel C. C. Burrell, and Colonel W. A. R. Boothby.

At the Hon. E. T. Turner's, for Governor Bourne and the following members of his staff: Adjutant-General Elisha Dyer, Jr., Quartermaster-General C. R. Dennis, Colonel G. O. Eddy, Colonel W. R. Stiness, Colonel A. H. Watson, Colonel A. C. Sanders, Colonel G. H. Utter, Lieutenant-Colonel S. W.

Nickerson of Quartermaster-General Dennis's staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. White of Adjutant-General Dyer's staff.

At Mr. L. C. White's, for Brigadier-General S. R. Smith of the Connecticut National Guard, and the following members of his staff: Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Carlton, Major J. B. Clapp, Major E. S. Hayden, Major C. L. Burdette, Major W. H. Stephenson, Captain W. H. Stratton, Captain C. G. Lyon.

At each of these houses the host and hostess were assisted in receiving by ladies and gentlemen of the city, and friends from other places, including some of the most prominent citizens of Connecticut.

The raging storm which broke upon the city early in the evening, and continued through the night, did not materially interfere with the attendance at these receptions. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Mayor Matthews and the other city officers, including the Court of Common Council, were conveyed from the City Hall to the headquarters of Governor Waller, at Major Tucker's residence, and thence to the other houses where receptions were held. The comrades of Wadham's Post, in full uniform, with their officers and the Post drum-corps, made a similar tour, and private citizens in large numbers—ladies as well as gentlemen—swelled the multitude of the callers. Later in the evening the governors and their staffs exchanged calls; and still later the guests and hosts

together found their way to the Union Armory, where a general reception under the management of a special committee, of which Mr. G. L. White was chairman, was held, which was continued almost until daylight.

THE CITY DECORATED.

The morning of Dedication Day arose in splendor. The effect of the storm upon the decorations which had been prepared in all parts of the city was somewhat disastrous, but enough of bright color and graceful form remained to produce an impression of unusual brilliancy. The display, upon public buildings and private houses, was rich and elaborate beyond all previous example in Waterbury. It included United States flags in great profusion, ranging in size from the largest to the most diminutive; flags of foreign countries; bunting in all imaginable combinations, hanging from roofs, draping windows, looped across verandas, and wound around columns; Japanese and other festoons; Chinese lanterns; stars of various kinds; shields, inscribed with the names of States, or of battles, or of distinguished men; banners, horse-shoe designs and trimmed letters; tablets bearing the word "Welcome!" or some appropriate motto; all these, and every other variety of patriotic tokens. In the newspapers of the following day entire columns were devoted to an enumeration of the private residences and business houses whose owners

or occupants had in this way given expression to patriotic sentiment.

At an early hour the people of the surrounding towns began to flock into the city. By ten o'clock the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, had arrived, and had been escorted by the Waterbury companies, "A" and "G," to the Armory. The arrival of the train which brought the Regiment from New Haven was preceded and followed by the arrival of other special trains on the different railroads, conveying the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and numerous civic societies. The number of visitors was estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. Stores were closed, factories were silent, and after 11 o'clock bank doors were shut. The noise of the fife and drum, and the sonorous notes of brass bands, were heard in all directions. The multitude came forth from their houses, in holiday attire, to recognize a great occasion. All classes joined in the celebration; for the time the anxieties and conflicts of an exciting presidential campaign were forgotten, and the bitterness of political partisanship was laid aside.

From 9 o'clock to 11, the City Hall was made the scene of a special reception tendered to the visiting governors and other distinguished guests by the city government. While this was still in progress, the line began to form for the grand procession, in four divisions, under the leadership of Chief Marshal

F. A. Spencer. The First Division formed on Leavenworth street and Centre square, the Second Regiment holding the right of the line, resting on the Green. The Second Division formed on Grand street; the Third on State street, and the Fourth on Church street. When the command to march was given, at 11 o'clock, the procession moved forward in the following order:

THE PROCESSION.

Platoon of Police, George M. Egan, chief.

CHIEF MARSHAL, MAJOR F. A. SPENCER.

Aids, Captain T. R. Martin, Major E. S. Hayden, I. H.

Chase, W. B. Merriman, G. L. White, C. E. Turner.

FIRST DIVISION.

SECOND REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD:

Second Regiment Band, George Streit, leader.

Colonel C. P. Graham and Staff.

Company I, of Meriden, Captain H. B. Wood.

Company C, of New Haven, Captain J. H. Keefe.

Company D, of New Haven, Captain L. I. Thomas.

Company H, of Middletown, Captain E. O. Shaler.

Company F, of New Haven, Captain G. S. Arnold.

Company A, of Waterbury, Captain J. B. Doherty.

Company G, of Waterbury, Captain P. F. Bannon

Company B, of New Haven, Captain William Kaehrle.

Company K, of Wallingford, Captain B. A. Treat.

Company E, of New Haven, Captain H. R. Loomis.

INVITED GUESTS AND SPEAKERS IN CARRIAGES:

Governor T. M. Waller, of Connecticut.

Governor Waller's Staff.

Governor A. O. Bourne, of Rhode Island.

Governor Bourne's Staff.

Governor Frederick Robie, of Maine.

Governor Robie's Staff.

Senator J. R. Hawley, Hon. S. W. Kellogg,

Mr. G. W. Burnham, Mr. Charles Dickinson.

Mr. F. J. Kingsbury, Mr. John O'Neill, Jr.,

Senator O. H. Platt, Dr. Joseph Anderson.

Captain D. B. Hamilton, G. E. Bissell, sculptor.

General S. R. Smith and Staff.

Department Officers of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Visiting Mayors.

Town Officers.

City Officers.

Members of the Press.

SECOND DIVISION.

ASSISTANT MARSHAL, H. L. WADE.

Aids, Captain James Spruce, Captain Theodore Oliver, Captain E. C. Colby, E. A. Pendleton, J. H. Hart, W. T. Neeld.

Citizens' Band, Waterbury, George A. Young, leader.

POSTS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT:

Wadham's Post, No. 49, Waterbury,

Daniel Kiefer, commander.

Nathaniel Lyon Post, No. 2, Hartford,

H. S. Brown, commander.

Elias Howe, Jr., Post, No. 3, Bridgeport,
D. Worcester, commander.

Drake Post, No. 4, South Manchester,
M. S. Chapman, commander.

E. A. Doolittle Post, No. 5, Cheshire,
H. Hotchkiss, commander.

Merriam Post, No. 8, Meriden,
C. C. Kinne, commander.

Stanley Post, No. 11, New Britain,
M. M. Keeney, commander.

G. W. Thompson Post, No. 13, Bristol,
S. M. Norton, commander.

Trumbull Post, No. 16, Southington,
D. J. Phillips, commander.

Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, New Haven,
H. J. Peck, commander.

James E. Moore Post, No. 18, Danbury,
H. M. Fanton, commander.

Kellogg Post, No. 26, Birmingham,
W. H. Tyther, commander.

Palmer Post, No. 33, Winsted,
L. J. Johnson, commander.

Torrington Band.

Steele Post, No. 34, Torrington,
W. H. McCarty, commander.

A. H. Dutton Post, No. 36, Wallingford,
W. M. Mix, commander.

Upson Post, No. 40, Seymour,
W. S. Cooper, commander.

Isbell Post, No. 43, Naugatuck,
D. M. Gibb, commander.

Custer Post, No. 46, Sandy Hook,
D. W. Camp, commander.

Robert O. Tyler Post, No. 50, Hartford,
H. E. Taintor, commander.

Henry C. Merwin Post, No. 52, New Haven,
E. M. Graves, commander.

Mansfield Post, No. 53, Middletown,
J. C. Broatch, commander.

N. S. Manross Post, No. 57, Forestville,
E. C. Chapman, commander.

Burnside Post, No. 62, Unionville,
R. N. Calhoun, commander.

D. C. Rodman Post, No. 65, East Hartford,
Leander Cotton, commander.

Charles L. Russell Post, No. 68, Thomaston,
F. E. Crocker, commander.

P. M. Trowbridge Post, No. 69, Woodbury,
M. D. Smith, commander.

Chatfield Camp, No. 9, Sons of Veterans, Waterbury,
L. F. Burpee, captain.

“Big Four” Drum Corps.

Nathan Hale Camp, No. 1, Sons of Veterans, New Haven,
C. K. Farnham, captain.

Veterans, not members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THIRD DIVISION.

ASSISTANT MARSHAL, CAPTAIN J. L. SANE.

Aids, James Hill, William Greene, L. M. Meyer, John Galvin.

City Band, Waterbury, William Bergen, leader.

Ives Degree Camp, Uniformed, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Waterbury, L. I. Munson, commander.

Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, Waterbury, Henry Byrnes, president.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Waterbury, Edward Burns, president.

Young Men's St. Aloysius Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, Waterbury, J. J. McDonald, president.

Concordia Singing Society, Waterbury, Paul Meerlander, president.

Turnverein, Waterbury, Carl Leisinger, president.

FOURTH DIVISION.

ASSISTANT MARSHAL, CHIEF ENGINEER S. C. SNAGG.

Aids, Assistant Engineers T. D. Bassett and W. E. Beecher.

Wheeler and Wilson Band, Bridgeport,
S. C. Rosenberg, leader.

Phoenix Engine Company No. 1, Waterbury,
T. H. Hayes, foreman.

Monitor Hose Company, No. 3, Waterbury,
G. P. Roberts, foreman.

Protector Hose Company, No. 4, Waterbury,
Thomas Kelly, foreman.

Rose Hill Hose Company, No. 5, Waterbury,
J. A. Hynes, foreman.

Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, Waterbury,
T. L. Sanford, foreman.

Citizens' Engine Company, No. 2, Waterbury,
E. H. Lyman, foreman.
Steamer No. 1.
Steamer No. 2.

The line of march was as follows: From Centre square into Exchange place and Bank street, down Bank street to Meadow street, through Meadow to South Main, up South Main to Exchange place and East Main street, through East Main, eastward, to its junction with the Wolcott road, thence by a countermarch westward to Cherry street, up Cherry to North Main, down North Main to Centre square, along the north side of Centre square to Prospect street, up Prospect to Grove, through Grove to North Willow, down North Willow to West Main, eastward through West Main to State, through State to Grand, through Grand to Church, and through Church to the monument.

Somewhat after one o'clock the procession reached its terminus. The platforms which had been erected on the west end of the Green, under the shadow of the monument, were crowded with guests and members of the choirs. As viewed from West Main street, the scene was an imposing one. In the foreground stood the monument, its impressiveness increased, rather than diminished, by the broad space around it, and the massive pile of St. John's church, near by. The Green, beyond, was in its full beauty, its grassy carpet overarched and sheltered by the long and regular rows of many-tinted elms. At the entrance to the archways of elms were the spacious platforms, handsomely decorated, and occupied with attentive spectators. The vistas which opened be-

yond were brilliant with the products of the decorator's skill. Round about were the various visiting organizations, their members numbering not less than two thousand five hundred, including men in bright uniforms who bear arms to-day, men in dark blue uniforms who bore arms in the terrible conflict — their sons now with them — men in the various uniforms of the societies of peace, and men in civilian's dress, — while the streets in every direction were crowded with masses of people.¹

DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

As soon as the guests and various officials were seated, and the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were in their places in front of the platform, the exercises of dedication were begun, with Marshal Spencer as chairman. The services were conducted in close adherence to a printed programme, entitled, "Order of Exercises at the Unveiling and Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, at Waterbury, Conn., Thursday, October 23, 1884." They were introduced by a brief address from Governor Waller, who spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR WALLER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: This day's memorial service, to the heroes of your city in the War of the Rebellion, does honor to the living as well as the dead.

¹ *Waterbury American*, October 23d, 1884.

The monument you consecrate to the memory of your citizens and sons, who offered their lives to their country, redounds to the glory of the survivors as well as the slain. It speaks to the future concerning the men of the present as well as the past. Though its inscriptions are scant on the subject, the thoughtful beholder will remember, in generations to come, as he looks upon its figures and admires its art, that a people capable of appreciating and commemorating the patriotism of others, as you have done, must have possessed in their souls the same virtues themselves.

It is this spirit that has brought these distinguished representatives of other States of the Union, and this great throng and multitude of people, to this day's celebration. It is this spirit that, in the very midst of the tumult and fierceness of political warfare, makes patriotism eloquent and partisanship dumb. We gather to celebrate our country and its brave defenders, and, for this day at least,

leave all meaner things
To low ambition and the pride of kings.

The men to whose memory and courage we are here to do homage showed their devotion to our country, its interests and institutions, at the risk of their lives. You who occupy their places as citizens in these days of peace would, I am sure, be as ready as they were, at the call of duty, to leave opposing party banners and march together as they did, under the flag of our country, and to the music of the Union, to fight in its defense.

After a selection of music by the Citizens' Band, the chairman, addressing the commander of Wadham's Post, said, "I have been authorized to place in your charge this monument, that it may be dedicated

by you to the noble purpose for which it has been erected." Commander Kiefer responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman: In the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing as they do all soldiers and sailors who defended the integrity and authority of the nation, I thank you, and those whom you represent, for this beautiful monument. Without articulate speech, it is eloquent. It needs no words. It is itself an oration. It is significant of brave and loyal obedience to the command of the nation always and everywhere, since the obligations of citizenship are not restricted to time or place, or to the conflict of arms. It affords encouragement for the future, since the recognition and approval it gives of patriotic fidelity and heroism will be an incentive for the display of public valor and virtue in all coming times. There can be no doubt that the honor you pay to the soldiers and sailors of Waterbury, and to their memorable deeds, will serve not only to make American citizenship in these days more honorable, but also to maintain and perpetuate, through all future generations, the union and authority of the United States of America.

The song known as Keller's American Hymn beginning,

Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long,
was then sung by the full chorus, after which the comrades of Wadham's Post were called to their feet, and the prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, as follows:

PRAYER.

Almighty God, Creator and Preserver of men, we rejoice

in thee as our Father; we lift up our voice to thee as the Ruler of all nations. We are ever dependent upon thy providential care; we are the recipients of thy perpetual bounty. We recognize thy hand in the shaping of our lives, and in the history of this great people. Thou hast been with us in prosperity and in adversity, in peace and in war. By thy strength we have triumphed over our enemies; through thy guidance and wisdom we have preserved our national life and the nation's unity in the day of its peril.

We thank thee for thy constant protection; we thank thee for our well-being and growth, for our progress in days of peace, and for the heroism and self-sacrifice, the courage and patience of the people in the time of war. We thank thee for the triumph of our arms, beholding therein the victory of righteousness, truth, and liberty, and the promise of future development and glory for the nation. We thank thee for the complete re-establishment of peace, for the disappearance of sectional differences, for the re-union of hearts once alienated and filled with bitterness.

We desire, O God, our King, to remember the great and wonderful past through which thou hast led us. Especially would we cherish in our memory the valiant deeds of the men who, in the uprising of a great people, went forth to fight, to suffer and to die, for the saving of the nation. As we bless thee for our country, we bless thee for these its courageous defenders,—the sainted dead, and the living, also, whose fellowship we still enjoy. As we dedicate this monument to the patriotism of all these heroes, and to the memory of those who have gone, we would not forget the wives and mothers, the fathers and brothers and sisters, who remained at home in the day of battle, but who constituted the great reserve upon which the safety of the nation

depended. To them also we dedicate it. Above all, we consecrate it to thee, and we consecrate ourselves anew—our affections and our services—to our country and to the kingdom of God. Accept us, we beseech thee, in this sacred act; regard our holy purpose; bless us as citizens, and continue unto us as a people the riches of thy loving kindness.

We pray, O God, that thy favor may rest upon the men under whose auspices this monument has been erected, upon him who has embodied their thought and purpose in forms of beauty, and upon our town and city, recipients to-day of a gift in which coming generations shall take pleasure. May prosperity continue to dwell with us; may thy blessing rest upon our homes, upon our industries, and all our institutions; upon the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, upon our soldiers, our firemen, and the various organizations represented here to-day. Bless, we beseech thee, the mayor of our city, the governor of our commonwealth, the governors of other States closely related to our own, the president of the nation, and all others in authority. Endue them plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live, and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity. Visit with like blessings, we pray thee, the man, whoever he may be, who, by the vote of this great people, shall, ere long, be introduced into the noble succession of chief magistrates of the nation. Be with us, O thou Father of peace, in the political conflict through which our country is passing, that all bitterness and malice and evil-speaking may be put away from us, and that the final issue may be for the good of the nation and the honor of thy name.

Thus do we offer our prayer. Hear us, we beseech thee; forgive our errors and sins, fill us with thy peace, and receive us, when thou wilt, to the fulfilment of our noblest hopes and the enjoyment of thy heavenly rest. And to thee, O God, our Father, our Saviour, our Comforter, be the glory forevermore. Amen.

The prayer was followed by the brief address of dedication, in the words of the ritual of the "Grand Army," pronounced by Commander Kiefer:

Attention! Wadhams Post, Number 49, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic!

In the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, I now dedicate this monument. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the navy guarded our inland seas and ocean coasts. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the army fought for our hillsides, and valleys, and plains. I dedicate it to the memory of those who, on land and on sea, fought for the union, who fought for the authority of the constitution, who fought for their country, and fell in defence of the flag, "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth." I dedicate it to the dead and to the living.

Comrades, salute!

Mr. Chairman, our service of dedication is ended. In the name of my comrades, I thank you and those you represent for the courtesy extended to us at this time.

After another musical selection by the band, the addresses of presentation and reception followed.



ADT & BRUTER, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CO. NEW YORK.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The presentation of the monument to the town was made by Mr. F. J. Kingsbury, in the following terms:

MR. KINGSBURY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Friends, and Fellow Citizens: Almost twenty years after the firing of the last gun in the great war for the preservation of the Union, we are met here to-day to celebrate the completion of a monument in honor of the men who went out from this town to fight our battles for us. But we are not sorry that we have waited—even waited long. For, while we have to regret that some who desired to see this day have not seen it, so long as this work remained undone, yet still to be done, the hope of it, the reason of it, and the meaning of it have been ever present with us; and so the thought of the past and the hope for the future have been to us as truly monumental as the bronze and the granite in which they have finally resulted. As I stand here to-day, memory goes back to that bright Sunday morning in April, almost a quarter of a century ago, when, as we came from yonder church doors, it was told with bated breath that Sumter had been fired on, that war had begun. I remember how, time after time, in the next four years, we gathered here at each successive call for troops to bid God-speed to our parting friends, to look upon many faces that we should never see again, to press many hands for the last time. It was along this street that the funeral train passed which bore the honored Chatfield to a soldier's grave, while our noble war governor, the lamented Buckingham, followed as a mourner in solemn, reverent grief. In yonder building our faithful, loyal, loving women met day after day, week after week, year after year, to prepare clothing and supplies for our soldiers in the field, to

hope and pray, to wait and wonder, to work and weep. It was here that we met once more, for the last time, to welcome our little band of returning heroes, our eyes wet with tears of gratitude for those who had been spared, and of bitter grief for those who were never to return.

It seemed fitting, then, that on this spot, hallowed by these memories, a memorial should rise to tell something of the story of those years. But it seemed better still that no tax should be laid — that generous hearts and willing hands should do the work. Therefore we were patient, biding our time. So, while the plan for a monument, or rather the hope of one, was never lost sight of, it was not until the generous bequest of the late lamented Samuel W. Hall, the public's benefactor in so many ways, that a worthy memorial began to seem possible. Then the Wadham's Post of the Grand Army of the Republic took the matter resolutely in hand. They appointed Major George W. Tucker, Major Frederick A. Spencer, and Captain David B. Hamilton a committee to push forward the work ; and to their untiring perseverance this town stands largely indebted for this ornament of its public square, this enduring memorial of its patriotic men. Their enthusiastic appeal brought forth a generous response. The committee were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. George E. Bissell, whose long residence in the town, as well as his faithful and honorable service in our naval force, made his selection for the work peculiarly fitting. After many months of labor at home and abroad he has completed his task. The result is before you.

Selectmen of Waterbury, chosen representatives of this ancient and honorable town, in the name of the subscribers, and under the auspices of Wadham's Post, and by the direc-

tion of the committee, I now present this monument to you. Take it henceforth into your care and keeping; guard it, I pray you, as a sacred trust; protect it from careless hands and from the ravages of time. It is the memorial of many a loving parent's blighted hopes, of many a widow's agonized heart, of many orphans' tears. It is a monument of toils, of privations, of starvation, of dungeons and prisons, of lingering disease in the hospital, of glorious death on the battle-field. It is the memorial of heroes who dared to do and die that we might live—one people, one nation, one Union,—forever one, forever free!

The address of acceptance, in behalf of the town, was made by Mr. John O'Neill, Jr.

MR. O'NEILL'S ADDRESS.

Sir: It gives me great pleasure, I assure you, to accept, in behalf of the busy people of this busy town, this beautiful monument, which has been erected by the contributions of those whom you represent, to the memory of those nine hundred who went out from this town into service in our late civil war. And, sir, it is meet and proper, right and just, thus to perpetuate their memory, for they were essential men, every one. Every man was a man of weight in his own place.

It was no light thing for these men to go away. Not one of all this number, so far as I know—and I knew the greater part of them—bettered his own condition in any way by going. They left good homes, all of them; there was an abundance of employment for them here; wages were good; they had enough to eat, enough to drink, enough to wear, a good bed to lie upon, and spending money in their

pockets. But they all went out cheerfully and bravely and boldly. How well I remember the fervor and earnestness of those men who first went away to the war! The public pulse beat hard and strong and fast; the public temperature was at fever heat. There was hardly room for all of those who first applied for places in the ranks. The three-months men were up and gone almost before we knew it. Then came the nine-months men, and then came the three-years men; for it had just begun to dawn upon us that we had a long, hard struggle on our hands. Many were the hardships which they endured. Long and weary marches, both by day and by night, hard food, and sometimes little even of that, hard beds to lie upon, hard work and poor pay,—this was the common allotment of them all. We were benefitted by their going away. By their enlistment we were relieved from those oppressive drafts. Our property, our homes, our State and our national government—yea, our very lives, even—were secured to us by their endeavors. They staked their lives for us and ours; they fought for peace; they fought that we might be free from civil strife; they fought that we might enjoy, in peace, under one government, our own beautiful homes and quiet firesides, and the bountiful products of this great land.

Whilst these men were gone out yonder, we remained at home and prospered—prospered as did no other town in all this valley,—and there is no other valley like it on the globe! Our population multiplied beyond that of any other town or city in the State. Our manufacturing and other industrial interests increased beyond all precedent; our brass industry, especially, has grown with a marvellous growth, so that it is known throughout the length and breadth of this broad land. Our work-shops have never

ceased running by day, and many of them have encroached upon the night season also. We have no jails,—though I believe we did apply for one, and our Legislature thought that we did not need it. Our poor-house is nearly empty, and our taxes have been comparatively small. We have grown rich in the goods of this world as no other town, or village, or hamlet in this State has grown. I trust we have also grown in righteousness.

And to whom, sir, after Providence, are we most indebted for all this? All honor to them, to every man, to the native born, and to the foreign born also. Their memory shall be preserved—preserved as long as time, as long as bronze and granite shall last. This nation, this State government may pass away, but their deeds shall endure forever. This noble work of art shall always be a reminder to us of those perilous days. We will keep it, sir. We will protect it. No vandal hand, from amongst our sons, shall ever mar its beauty. No man, for our neglect, shall ever say to us, “Shame! shame upon you!”

These are the sentiments which pervade us now. Let us gaze awhile upon this admirable production.

As Mr. O'Neill closed his address, the drapery which had concealed the monument fell, and the granite pedestal with its impressive bronze figures and the surmounting statue, stood out in full view, while the multitudes around raised their voices in applause. At the same moment the chimes in the spire of St. John's, close by, began to sound, and the notes of “Hail Columbia!” mingled with the shouts of the people. Following upon this, the three hun-

dred voices joined in the "Soldiers' Chorus," from *Faust*, beginning :

Glory and love to the men of old !
Their sons may copy their virtues bold ;

after which the chairman introduced Senator Platt, of Meriden, as the orator of the day.

SENATOR PLATT'S ORATION.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens : Time, which softens grief, increases our admiration of heroism. The war made many mourners, but, as the years roll on, the mourners are one by one united to those they mourn in the land where tears and sorrows are unknown, and new generations take inspiration from the heroic lives and deaths of the men who wrought out national deliverance in the storm of battle. Patriotism is immortal. The name of the humble soldier who gave his life to his country may not be handed down to posterity as that of a patriot and martyr, but his spirit lives on through the ages. Except in a few conspicuous instances, the story of the suffering and devotion of the early defenders of the Christian faith is merged in the record of the steadfastness and triumph of that "noble army of martyrs" whose blood is "the seed of the church." Except as families cherish the recollection that they are descended from revolutionary ancestors, the story of the individual hero is mainly forgotten ; but the spirit of the martyr, the example of the patriot, still lives. Time gilds their lives with ever-increasing lustre, and as the world grows older men seek new methods by which to testify their reverence and admiration. The martyr becomes a saint ; the patriot soldier becomes the herald of freedom.

The soldiers of the war for the Union belong to this generation ; their noble zeal, their self-denial, their sacrifice, their suffering, their death, their triumph are known to us. We have not forgotten the scenes of their departure. We remember how we followed them along their wearisome and perilous march with our prayers. We remember how, with hushed hearts, we waited the news of the battles in which they triumphed or were defeated. We remember how sadly we read the death-roll, how we mourned the fallen, how our sympathy went out to those sick and in prison, how we rejoiced as the survivors came marching home, following the torn banners which told of a reunited country and liberty re-established. While life and memory last, these scenes will remain ineffaceable heart-photographs. We thought we understood the soldier's devotion then. We thought we then realized how much he was uplifted by patriotism above his fellows. We thought we fully appreciated the soldier. We thought we could so read the future as to comprehend the vast interests at stake in the contest and the vast results which the victory would accomplish. We tried to speak our sentiments then, but words were tame indeed. Language, though eloquent, could never quite express what we felt of gratitude, of sympathy, and reverence.

Time has passed ; nearly a quarter of a century has flown ; some of the heart-wounds of those days have healed a little. The grief with which we mourn the lost is perhaps a little less acute, but there has been growing in the popular heart from that day to the present hour a deep sense of our obligation to the soldier, of admiration and reverence, till now language no longer conveys the sentiment for which we would find expression. We have struggled to voice

our admiration in song and story. We have feebly tried to write our gratitude in pension laws, and to testify our sympathy in the maintenance of Soldiers' Homes. We have essayed to express our grief in the lengthened lines of head-stones in our national cemeteries. Once every year we speak our sympathy as we scatter on the graves of the patriotic dead the beauty of the lily and the sweetness of the rose. We have consecrated Gettysburg as a shrine to which present and future generations shall accomplish pilgrimages to keep alive the spirit of national devotion by the memory of the courage which on that well-fought field turned back the tide of rebellion that so nearly engulfed us.

This monument which we dedicate to-day, this willing and loving gift of the citizens of Waterbury, is but another method by which they seek to make known what the "lips can ne'er express." Here, in the heart of this beautiful city, in its most public place, under the shadow of one of its sanctuaries, they place this artistic combination of granite and bronze, that it may speak for them. Here it will stand forever, mute, and yet how eloquent, silent, and yet how vocal, a monument not to commemorate the dead alone, but to speak forever the faith and heroism both of the dead and the living.

It has many voices—voices for to-day and for the long future as well.

To you who were actors in the contest it will speak of a moment on which your whole lives turned, of the sweet homes you left, of the dear ones from whom you parted, of the companionship of the camp, of the wearisome march, of the bivouac under the stars or in the pitiless storm, of the dangerous picket, of the deadly skirmish line, of the rush

and roar and shock of battle, of the impetuous charge, of the stubborn resistance, of the standard streaming in victory or drooping in retreat, of wounds, of suffering in hospital and in prison, of the joy of the final triumph, and the elation of final return. As you look, it will speak to you of places where comrades were stricken down by your side, "the one taken and the other left." The rifle-pit, the frowning earth-work, the line of battle, the shrieking shell, the singing bullet will all seem real again. It will speak of the brother who did not return, of the husband whom the wife will never more embrace, of the son whom the mother will never more counsel and bless. You who returned will recall the exact places where on Southern hillsides you hastily buried your fallen fellows, where they still sleep in lonely graves to which in the spring-time none come with floral offerings. It will speak, too, of the steadfast courage which carried you through, of the valor which made you strong, of the patriotism which made you great. It will make you conscious that the months and years which you gave to your country were the richest and grandest of your lives.

As we who were not actors in the contest look upon it, we shall be reminded of duty yet only partially performed, of trusts yet only partially discharged. We shall be reminded that a saved people should never permit its gratitude to the saviors to wane. We shall realize that, much as has been done for the soldier, more remains to be done; that our present pension system needs perfecting and reforming; that the rule which, after the lapse of twenty years, makes the granting of a pension depend on proof by the applicant that his disability originated in the army, though once fair,

has become unjust and oppressive. We shall see that our pension laws need amendment, so that any soldier who fought his country's battles, now sick, suffering, or disabled, without fault on his part, shall receive a pension reasonably commensurate with his disability. We shall realize that eight dollars per month is a very meager pension for the widow who lost her husband, or the mother who gave her son to her country. I am sure that this people wishes to be just and even generous in its provision for its disabled heroes and those who were dependent upon them.

Again, this monument tells us, and will tell future generations, that there were in Waterbury more than nine hundred men who were willing to die that their country might live. We think it noble to live for others, but here is a voice which proclaims how immeasurably grand it is to die for others. We never catch the full meaning of the inspired declaration, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him," until we see man rising to the sublimity of self-sacrifice; and then we feel and know that this humanity, which seems at times so weak and unlovely, is after all akin to divinity. In these days of peace the heroic spirit seems to lie dormant, but I can never forget one evening when over yonder in Hotchkiss Hall many young men like those I see around me to-day faced the great question whether they were willing to die for others, and answered it affirmatively by stepping forward and signing their names to the company roll. Other armies have been recruited from among those who sought glory or were lured by some bright vision of fame and renown, but the Union volunteer simply put his life in place of his country's life. The world's long history furnishes no sublimer spec-

tacle of self-sacrifice, no diviner instance of a Godlike manhood.

This monument will speak, to all who stand before it and listen to its voice, of a nation preserved, of a republic re-established. We saw but dimly then, we see but partially even yet, the far-reaching result of the efforts of the noble men who perilled all for the nation's continuance. The contest was but a part of the grand struggle which has been going on since the earliest dawn of history for the freedom and enfranchisement of man. It was but a forward movement in the grand march of humanity, now nearly sixty centuries old. We think now that perhaps it may have been the last outpouring of blood needed to secure the ascendancy of free government in the world; that a victory was achieved which so solidified and strengthened this republic, born of struggle and nursed by faith, that it will soon take its rightful position at the front of all nations, and from its vantage ground of power and influence, by the beneficence of its example, lead the whole world to see that nations can only be great as their citizens are truly free. Whether we have witnessed the last great battle for republicanism, or whether it is yet to come, we feel sure that no contest since the Caucasian race took up its grand westward movement, ever contributed so much toward the freedom and enlightenment of man, and the final triumph of free government, as the contest to which the Union soldier gave his life.

Our hearts throb proudly as we think of the country which the triumph of the Union army gave us. It is one country—one forever—a great nation. Yonder floats its flag! Look up into its field of blue; thirty-eight stars are there, not one missing. No State is unrepresented in that

shining constellation ; other stars will soon be added. We are fifty-seven millions,—one people as we are one country ; one in interest, one in hope, one in destiny. Never since the dawn of civilization were such people associated in a government ; a government which embraces every element of strength, of progress, of mental, social, and moral development ; a government whose citizens are the freest, happiest, most contented, most prosperous on earth. Here labor finds its best reward, enterprise its most ample compensation, education its widest diffusion, endeavor its surest success. Here the hand of power is least felt, for the citizen possesses the hand of power. Here individual advancement is most possible. No one is so lowly born, or so limited by environment, but that all the possibilities of wealth, of power and influence, are open to him. Here woman is most truly the equal of man. Here the richest and the poorest, the proudest and the humblest, are equal in civil right, equal in privilege, equal in responsibility, equally charged with the welfare of all. Friction there may be, contention there may be, but the common love of country makes them powerless for harm. Ours is the flower of civilization, the best type of humanity. Those who fear what the future may have in store for this nation need only look underneath the surface to dispel their fear. Are we not strong? Let ten millions of men, capable of bearing arms and willing to defend the nation, answer. Are we not intelligent? Let our colleges and academies, let the open doors of free school-houses wherein nine millions of children may be educated, answer. Let the factories wherein ingenuity and skill are fostered,—let the small farms cultivated by the owners, each of which is an educational home,—let the business enterprises in which men are developed and broadened in knowledge of

affairs, answer. Are we not rich? Let forty-four billions of accumulated wealth, more evenly distributed than anywhere else in the world, answer. Let the thousand millions of dollars deposited in savings-banks, and the homes owned by laboring men, answer. Are we not sympathetic? Let the charitable institutions which adorn every State, let our asylums and our Soldiers' Homes, let the daily deeds of unostentatious generosity, answer. Are we not increasing in power and influence? Let the fifteen millions that will be added to our population during this decade, answer. Are we not free? Let the acceptance of the world-wide invitation sent to all who are distressed or oppressed to make their homes with us, answer. If we do not boast ourselves of our greatness, it is surely time to realize it and to proclaim to the world that the little republic, established barely a century ago, in faith not free from doubt, is to-day the wealthiest, strongest, freest, most beneficent nation on earth.

Who shall measure its future? As men climb the heights of learning, of science or art, they fondly think each steep ascent is bringing them to the highest summit of all; but they only reach the top of the ascent to see other heights that are to be surmounted. So in the history of our nation, we may feel that we have nearly reached the summit of national development, but we shall soon see that we are called to ascend higher. The crowning glory of free government is in the far eternities. To the coming generations which shall welcome the now unforeseen national progress, this monument shall speak, as it does to us, of the pathway opened to human advancement by the men who "endured hardness as good soldiers."

In our system of republican government the family home is the unit. Happy homes make a happy government; the

multiplication of the family home constitutes the town, the city, the county, the state, the nation ; the character of the unit pervades the aggregation. A free government must be one vast family home, where the interest of each member is sacred, where all recognize the tie and the obligation of a common brotherhood. From such a nation selfishness and bickering should be banished ; the highest good of all should be the common motive. To such motive the patriotism of the volunteer soldier should be a perpetual incentive. Each Waterbury soldier had a family home, and through all the dreadful struggle there was stretched from the soldier to his hearthstone an unseen thread, along which messages flitted like the angels of God. When the soldier was victorious, the sweetest praise came from his own home ; when he languished in prison or in hospital, grief pervaded the family ; when he lay dead on the battle-field, the light of the home went out in darkness forever. The self-denial of the soldier was for his home ; the anguish that swept the nation's heart was concentrated in the nation's homes ; suffering and anguish were vicarious ; and the homes of the future will be happier, the sense of brotherhood in the great national home will be more sacred, by reason of the desolation which smote our firesides and our nation.

But a monument like this has voices which can never be uttered in words. The statue of the Egyptian Memnon is said to have uttered, when smitten by the rays of the rising sun, a sound like the twang of a harp-string. Each hearer could interpret for himself alone the meaning of the sound. So, as Connecticut's sons and daughters shall bow reverently before this monument, they must feel in their hearts, rather than hear with their ears, the voice which speaks to them.

At the close of the oration the chorus sang the hymn,

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing,

to the tune "America." The chairman announced to the commander of the Post that the exercises were ended, and the commander addressed the comrades of the Post as follows:

Attention! Wadham's Post, Number 49, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic!

Comrades, we now close these services, and go from this place; but the monument we have dedicated remains, guarded by the memory of our dead. So long as it shall endure, it will speak to us, and to all, of loyalty and heroism in the army and the navy, and of that significant national authority of which our flag is the symbol to every true American heart.

Dr. Anderson then pronounced the benediction, the comrades of Wadham's Post responded "Amen," and the ceremonies of dedication were completed.

At the close of the exercises of dedication the Second Regiment withdrew to West Main street, and on that spacious avenue, in the presence of thousands of spectators, went through the dress parade. At the end of this drill, the visiting guests betook themselves to the refreshment tables which had been prepared for them — the men of the "Grand Army" Posts and the "Sons of Veterans" to the mammoth

tents near by, and the Second Regiment to the Union Armory, where they were waited upon by "ninety young ladies, employés of the Waterbury Watch Company." The festivities of the day culminated in a reception given by the "Waterbury Club," at their rooms, from 2 o'clock to 6, for which special invitations had been issued. Many of the distinguished visitors in attendance at the dedication were included among the guests. After an elaborate collation the day closed with speech-making.

On the evening of the Dedication Day, the following stanzas, constituting a dedicatory ode, were published in the *Waterbury American*. They were written by the Rev. John G. Davenport, pastor of the Second Congregational Church.

OCTOBER 23D, 1884.

I.

Granite and bronze uprear

To our glorious slain !

Granite the courage that wavered not, faltered not ;

Granite the purpose heroic that altered not ;

Granite the noble hearts bared

To the murderous rain :

The tribute though meager,

Grateful and eager,

With tears for their pain,

Granite and bronze we rear

To our glorious slain.

II.

Bronze and granite uplift

To our patriots dear !

Tarnish the bronze, but their purity paileth not ;

Perish the bronze, but their memory faileth not.

Shrined are our love and our grief

In the emblems we rear ;

With swelling emotion

We hail their devotion ;

Bronze and granite for aye

Will utter them dear.

III.

'Neath these October skies

Honor our dead !

Pure as the azure the love that impelled them ;

Stainless the fervor that seized them, that held them ;

Lustrous the valor that crowned

Every patriot's head ;

Gallant the foe they fought,

Nobly each hero wrought,

Just where his duty led ;

Under these glowing skies

Honor our dead !

IV.

Publish, O city, the praise

Of the heroes asleep !

Break, bending elms, into beauty and glory !

Flash out, ye banners, the heart-thrilling story !

Chime all ye bells, while the trumpets

Their harmony sweep !

Lips with the theme afame
Utter their peerless fame !
O that our praises might waken
These heroes asleep !

V.

Stand, O granite and bronze,
While the ages shall roll !
Tell the unborn the great deeds of their sires !
Move them to greatness as duty requires !
Bid them by action heroic
Sweet freedom extol !
Ready, at country's call —
Ready to fight or fall ;
Faithful to man and to God
While the centuries roll.

In the same newspaper, on the evening preceding the dedication, the soldiers' monument was the theme of a noticeable editorial article. This History (in which an effort has been made to place on record, and thus to preserve, the perishable literature relating to the origin, progress, and completion of the memorial of a loyal people to their heroic sons), cannot be brought to a conclusion more appropriately than by reproducing the closing paragraphs of that article in these pages.

The war recedes further and further from us with each passing year. The great men that it gave to the country, both in council and on the field, are many of them now among the shades, as voiceless as the dead of the earlier Revolution. The issues on which it was waged are fast

becoming obliterated by the triumph of the principles it represented, slowly permeating even the hearts of those who were conquered. The younger among our voters can only know of its victories and its defeats, as they know of other great conflicts, from the study of its history, except as now and then they hear the tales of battle and bivouac from the lips of some veteran. To the older among us it is hard to realize how far behind us is the war. On their minds those hours of doubt and struggle and triumph are deep cut in memories that no effacing lapse of time can dim. And long may those memories remain among us—not the printed word but the living tongue—to recall a heroism that redeems even by reflected light a present so entirely given up to money-seeking and money-getting.

But it is well to carve these thoughts in the imperishable rock. Those who participated in the glory of the late war are but mortal, though immortal are their deeds. Another generation, and death will have removed scores of familiar faces from the grand review of the army of the republic. Add another generation still, and the shadows cast by the great struggle over our present life will be mingled with the twilight of a hazy past. But the monument will still stand. It will tell of the tender memories in which those days were enshrined, long after even the men who reared it have been gathered to their fathers. It will speak of something higher and nobler than mere self-seeking. It will keep alive the flame of patriotism which in another crisis shall prove that the blood of the heroes of the civil war still runs in the veins of their descendants.

“These heroes are dead. They died for us. They sleep in the land they made free, careless alike of sunshine and of storm, each in his windowless palace of rest. Earth

may run red with other wars; they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of the conflict, they found the serenity of death. I have but one sentiment for soldiers living or dead: Cheers for the living, tears for the dead."¹

¹ The words quoted were spoken by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

III.

THE MONUMENT FUND.

“Those who went through those dreadful fields, and returned not, deserve much more honor than we can pay. But those who went through the same fields and returned alive, put just as much at hazard as those who died, and in other countries would wear distinctive badges of honor as long as they lived.”—RALPH WALDO EMERSON, *Address at the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, Concord, Mass., April 19th, 1867.*

LIST OF PERSONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND OTHER DONATIONS.

The amount of the bequest of S. W. Hall was five thousand dollars.

J. C. Booth subscribed two thousand five hundred dollars.

Charles Benedict subscribed one thousand five hundred dollars.

The following persons subscribed one thousand dollars each: Mrs. Olive M. Elton, J. S. Elton, F. J. Kingsbury.

The following persons subscribed five hundred dollars each: A. S. Chase, D. B. Hamilton, E. C. Lewis, H. H. Peck, G. W. Welton, L. C. White.

The following persons subscribed three hundred dollars each: C. E. L. Holmes, Israel Holmes, C. M. Platt, W. S. Platt, I. A. Spencer, J. E. Smith.

W. H. Brown of New York city subscribed two hundred and fifty dollars.

The following persons subscribed two hundred dollars each: Franklin Farrell of Ansonia, S. W. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Parsons (jointly), D. S. Plume, H. W. Scovill, N. J. Welton.

J. W. Smith subscribed one hundred and fifty dollars.

The following persons, fifteen in number, subscribed one hundred dollars each: J. M. Burrall, F. L. Curtiss, C. P.

Goss, H. C. Griggs, J. W. Hill, Daniel Kiefer, D. F. Maltby, Samuel Root, E. A. Smith, J. R. Smith, G. W. Tucker, E. T. Turner, H. L. Wade, Alfred Wells, H. V. Welton.

The following persons subscribed seventy-five dollars each: John Mullings, F. A. Spencer, M. L. Sperry.

The following persons, fourteen in number, subscribed fifty dollars each: C. R. Baldwin, G. A. Boughton, E. M. Burrall, H. S. Chase, N. D. Granniss, C. A. Hamilton, R. W. Hill, R. E. Hitchcock, S. B. Lane, F. A. Mason, L. I. Munson, Alfred North, M. D., F. B. Rice, E. J. Root.

E. C. Colby subscribed thirty dollars.

The following persons, twenty-four in number, subscribed twenty-five dollars each: C. D. Alling, I. H. Atwood, G. W. Beach, J. M. Birrell, Charles Dickinson, W. O. Guilford, G. C. Hill, Maier Kaiser, John Lines, T. R. Martin, F. B. Merriman, S. B. Munn, Thomas O'Connor, P. F. Parsons, A. A. Paul, C. H. Pope, W. E. Risley, G. W. Roberts, George Root, W. C. Scott, William Shannon, G. E. Somers, E. D. Steele, LeRoy Upson. •

The following persons subscribed twenty dollars each: R. R. Callander, N. W. Greenman, J. L. Saxe, E. D. Welton.

The following persons subscribed fifteen dollars each: W. E. Fulton, G. B. Lamb, Joseph Munger, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Reid (jointly), Edward Shannon, Frederick Wilcox.

The following persons, forty-three in number, subscribed ten dollars each: E. T. Abbott, Frederick Allen, C. C. Andrews, W. S. Atwood, Conrad Berger, John Blair, E. L. Bronson, J. C. Brown, Robert Cairns, I. H. Chase, Edward Church, Joseph Clark, J. W. Davis, H. W. French, F. H. Frost, A. I. Goodrich, C. H. Goodwin, J. H. Hart, E. W. Hayward, J. C. Hitchcock, W. A. Hollman, William Hub-

bers, O. C. King, C. E. Lamb, E. F. Lewis, W. F. Lewis, Andrew McClintock, A. C. Mintie, W. A. Morris, Seth Norton, E. A. Pendleton, G. S. Pierson, S. N. Plume, M. A. Pond, Lewis Raymond, G. P. Roberts, Chauncey Seeley, Elliott Somers, James Spruce, Samuel Taylor, Charles Treadway, Andrew Winter, R. S. Woodruff.

The following persons subscribed eight dollars each: Robert Banziger, C. E. Seymour.

The following persons, one hundred and twenty in number, subscribed five dollars each: M. B. Alcott, H. H. Ashenden, H. H. Atwood, J. F. Baldwin, N. A. Beecher, W. W. Beecher, Anthony Blackburn, G. G. Blakeslee, Carl Bremen, F. B. Brown, H. W. Brown, R. H. Buck, George Buckley, H. A. Burton, R. A. Cairns, I. H. Camp, L. M. Camp, Albert Campbell, James Callahan, G. W. Champlin, E. L. Chapman, G. P. Chapman, E. W. Church, George Clark, G. W. Cooke, W. H. Cooke, W. E. Crane, J. B. Cuddy, H. W. Curtiss, D. M. Davis, L. S. Davis, W. H. Davis, C. M. DeMott, Nathan Dikeman, A. M. Dickinson, William Dodds, John B. Doherty, H. T. Durand, J. A. Eden, J. E. Ellis, F. I. Ells, E. W. Ely, William Engert, Thomas Eyman, George Fairchild, D. D. Gregory, E. P. Gregory, M. D., J. G. Hallas, E. B. Harper, C. H. Harrub, O. M. Healey, John Higgins, E. A. Hitchcock, W. R. Hitchcock, D. L. Hungerford, C. H. Hurlburt, T. R. Hyde, Jr., W. H. Jones, W. H. Jones, Jr., C. W. Judd, Francis Kane, J. Keefe, A. J. King, Henry Kirk, R. T. Lattin, John Leggett, Jr., B. H. Lewis, J. W. McWhinnie, W. H. Mason, Jr., M. D. W. Mears, L. P. Mitchell, Marion Morris, Harvey Moss, W. W. Munson, E. C. Murfield, J. A. Pebbles, Abbott C. Peck, C. H. Perkins, E. B. Platt, George L. Platt, W. B.

Porter, James Potter, E. A. Rose, E. D. Rush, Sterne Russell, J. A. Sandland, J. E. Sandland, Henry Sanford, C. H. Sawn, L. H. Schuyler, H. G. Scott, Albro Scovill, A. J. Sherman, C. E. Shipley, Evic A. Smith, W. P. Snagg, J. Stevens, C. L. Stocking, Isaac Straw, S. S. Taylor, Jeremiah Terrell, G. C. Thomas, Frederick Tompkins, George Tompkins, J. O. Treat, R. M. True, F. E. Vogel, E. R. Walker, P. H. Walsh, C. A. Warner, U. A. Warner, Franklin Warren, William Webb, R. H. Welton, W. S. Welton, F. R. White, Lewis White, W. W. White, William Wilson, James Wright.

F. D. Brown subscribed four dollars.

The following persons, twenty-three in number, subscribed three dollars each: P. R. Byrnes, Adam Callan, A. M. Comstock, J. W. Dayton, F. G. Gorse, William Henderson, James Hill, W. W. Hubbell, E. D. Ketchum, Eugene King, Samuel Lowe, Charles Lundberg, William Milton, Hartley Phillips, W. L. Piercy, Joseph Rodier, E. J. Schuyler, F. H. Smith, D. L. Somers, W. J. Stanley, L. D. Terrell, Morton Tracy, James Webb.

Thomas Quigley subscribed two dollars and seventy-five cents.

The following persons subscribed two dollars and fifty cents each: E. P. Nobbs, E. W. Nobbs.

The following persons, one hundred and three in number, subscribed two dollars each: F. E. Adams, H. B. Adams, J. L. Alcott, David Allman, Levi Anderson, Charles Arroll, A. W. Ashborn, Andrew Baird, J. C. Baldwin, Edward Barrett, H. M. Calder, F. L. Champlin, George Colon, John Connor, E. B. Coon, John Corcoran, O. W. Cornish, J. H. Delaney, Frank Dheron, John Early,

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J. J. Tompkins subscribed one dollar and fifty cents.

L. E. French subscribed one dollar and twenty-five cents.

The following men, three hundred and ninety-one in number, subscribed one dollar each: G. A. Adams, C. R. Allen, Daniel Allman, Timothy Almond, B. F. Andrews, E. L. Ashley, N. A. Atwood, Frederick Austin, John Bagley, John Bahen, C. A. Baldwin, Patrick Baldwin,

M. A. Balfe, E. S. Ball, Archibald Bannatyne, Michael Bannon, Charles Barnes, L. S. Beach, J. H. Biddle, Rollin Bird, John Bissinger, C. S. Blakeman, C. K. Bond, William Booth, William Borchardt, P. H. Borst, Frederick Bowers, F. J. Bowers, Jr., William Bowes, Patrick Boylan, J. H. Bradley, Walter Branch, John Brennan, Lawrence Brennan, Philip Brennan, Thomas Brennan, J. F. Briody, John Brown, J. D. Brown, Michael Brown, William Brown, E. H. Buck, John Buckley, Joseph Buckley, James Burns, John Burns, A. F. Butler, Edwin Byrnes, Owen Cairns, Charles Call, James Cannell, Edward Cappal, B. F. Carpenter, William Carrian, Dennis Carroll, Frank Carroll, Thomas Carey, F. S. Caswell, William Charters, F. F. Chatfield, J. F. Cleasby, John Collins, Henry Cowley, Daniel Connor, Patrick Connor, Patrick Coogan, L. L. Cook, Patrick Cooran, Joseph Costello, Cornelius Creen, James Cronan, James Cronan, 2d, William Cunningham, Edward Curley, Thomas Darling, Nazaire Dauphinais, W. H. Davis, Gustave Davison, J. J. Dawson, Albert Deggett, Albert Derbyshire, Jeremiah Devine, Joseph Devine, J. O. Devine, John Derwin, R. B. Dewes, Orson Dikeman, John Dillon, Thomas Dillon, G. M. Dingwell, William Dodds, Thomas Donahuc, John Donovan, John Doty, J. A. Dougherty, Joseph Dougherty, John Downey, George Downs, James Duffey, M. Egan, James English, Edward Fagan, John Fagan, John Farrell, John Fenn, William Fenn, Frank Fenton, Robert Ferguson, James Finnegan, G. S. Fiske, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Fitzgerald, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Fitzmorris, George Fitzsimons, Henry Flanagan, John Flynn, M. A. Flynn, Edward Foley, Edward Fox, William Frisbie, G. E. Frost, George Gabriel, Patrick Galvin, David Garrigus, Nathaniel Gault, C. L. Gaylord, Martin Geraghty, John Glynn, Wil-

liam Gorgan, David Gorman, James Gorman, T. F. Gorman, C. H. Gough, J. W. Grant, C. H. Griffith, A. J. Grilley, J. H. Grilley, O. B. Grilley, W. E. Grilley, Patrick Guilfoile, William Guilfoile, Frederick Haase, Frederick Hablitzel, Patrick Hackett, G. B. Hall, G. F. Hallam, Joseph Hallas, Lucien Hallock, Timothy Hanlon, Thomas Hargrave, W. R. Harrison, C. B. Hart, Patrick Hart, Thomas Hartwell, J. H. Harvey, J. R. Hawkes, John Hayes, Patrick Hayes, Timothy Hayes, J. Hayward, Dennis Healey, James Healey, John Healey, Philip Healey, Timothy Healey, Charles Heiser, Marcus Hellman, Nicholas Hemlock, John Henderson, John Hendricks, Patrick Hennessy, Walter Hennessy, C. Herbert, Herman Heringer, T. Hine, 2d, John Hogan, W. A. Holgate, G. E. Holt, E. E. Hotchkiss, J. Howard, Felix Hughes, Felix Hughes, 2d, Patrick Hughes, Thomas Hughes, F. B. Hull, George Husker, James Hustis, John Hutchinson, J. A. Hynes, David Jacquerry, C. S. Johnson, W. E. Jones, James Joy, Edward Kane, Finton Keefe, Edwin Keeling, William Keenan, James Kelley, Michael Kelley, John Kelly, Kiern Kelly, Thomas Kelly, Patrick Kennedy, Dennis Kilbride, Michael Kinnerney, S. F. Kinnerney, John Lane, John Langworthy, W. H. Laughlin, John Lawlor, John Lawlor, 2d, Thomas Lawson, Michael Leary, A. Lewis, E. E. Lewis, Maurice Lines, Charles Logan, C. Lounsbury, William Loveridge, J. E. Lowe, H. D. Lund, Daniel Lynch, Thomas Lynch, Jr., J. T. Lyons, Jeremiah Lyons, Louis Maas, Charles Mabbott, T. McBurney, Eugene McCarthy, Finton McCarthy, John McCarthy, James McCormick, John McCormick, Robert McCormick, M. McDonald, Thomas McElligott, John McGinn, Edward McGinness, Owen McGowan, Daniel McGrath, M. McGraw, M. McGuire, M. F. McKenney, James McKenney, Edward McLaugh-

lin, Neal McLaughlin, Daniel McMahon, Andrew McNeil, John Madigan, Bernard Mahler, Charles Maillard, Thomas Malone, E. A. Manross, Maurice Mansfield, W. H. Marsh, F. Martin, C. Melchinger, Andrew Meyers, Samuel Mirfield, Henry Mitchell, William Mitchell, William Mitchell, 2d, James Moore, John Morris, J. W. Moss, E. L. Munson, Hugh Murphy, Jeremiah Murphy, Peter Murphy, Robert Murphy, Robert Murphy, Jr., James Murtha, William Nagel, Philo Newell, Kiern Ney, F. H. Nichols, John Norton, John O'Brien, Thomas O'Hearn, Patrick O'Meara, James O'Reilly, Peter O'Reilly, Philip O'Reilly, W. W. O'Reilly, Maris Oliver, William Pallett, G. W. Palmer, J. W. Parsons, Edward Payne, J. M. Peffers, Hawley Penfield, Edward Phalen, Jeremiah Phalen, John Phalen, P. J. Phalen, William Phalen, D. S. Pichard, Edward Pierce, Thomas Pierce, Charles Porter, Richard Powers, Benjamin Pritchard, John Quinn, Owen Quinn, John Rafters, Emmet Reardon, John Reardon, Andrew Reid, Barney Reid, J. E. Reise, Gottlieb Rieger, B. F. Riley, Michael Riley, P. F. Riley, William Robinson, William Rockett, E. W. Russell, J. W. Ryan, Joseph St. Louis, C. A. Sandland, William Saunders, Gottlieb Schlagg, Frederick Schmidt, Emil Schneider, C. B. Schoenmihl, John Schwartz, A. P. Scovill, Thomas Seerey, Dennis Shannahan, Daniel Sheeney, L. S. Shepard, R. J. Shipley, John Shumm, Ernest Simons, George Simpson, Jacob Single, John Slavin, Joseph Slavin, William Smith, C. S. Snow, William Somers, Edward Spender, F. E. Stanley, Frederick Starr, Bennet Stiles, John Sutherland, Edward Sweeney, John Sweeney, William Sweeney, Burton Terrell, Noble Terrell, G. F. Terrill, C. M. Thayer, Frank E. Thomas, John Thompson, James Tiernan, Thomas Tiernan, F. W.

Tobey, James Tobin, James Tobin, 2d, F. B. Tompkins, W. E. Trowbridge, R. W. Turner, T. J. Tuttle, W. S. Tuttle, Ellsworth Tyler, J. A. Tyler, William VomWeg, J. A. Walker, James Wall, G. T. Waterhouse, James Watts, W. W. Webster, S. F. Weibel, John Welch, H. D. Welton, James Welton, Thomas Wheelahan, E. H. Wheeler, James Wheeler, Thomas White, C. M. Wilson, Henry Wilton, Thomas Wilton, Thomas Wilton, 2d, James Wiseman, John Wood, J. H. Woolworth, E. E. Wright, J. F. Yeomans.

The following women, fifty-seven in number, subscribed one dollar each: Sylvia Andrews, Anna Ash, Anna Bagley, Nellie Barrett, Aggie Bissell, Rosa Boden, Bridget Bowes, Mary Breen, Kate Claffery, Mary Cleary, Mary Coen, Bridget Cook, Nellie Courtney, Nellie Cronan, Nellie Dayton, Susie Dooley, Libbie Dorman, Julia A. Dunbar, Anna Dunn, Bridget Early, Lizzie Fagan, Jennie Fitts, Maggie Fitzgerald, Mary Flood, Bridget Flynn, Ellen Fuller, Annie Hayes, Maggie Horan, Lizzie Iles, Mary Kavanagh, Anna A. Keach, Nellie Kelley, Nellie Kilcarey, Mary Kirby, Mary Lafflin, Fannie Lilley, Rosa Lilley, Bridget Luddy, Annie McGrath, Maggie McGrath, Rosa McGivney, Nellie McMahon, Mary McNally, Anna Mack, Lizzie Mack, Nellie Mack, Nettie Meach, Lucy Riley, Lizzie Rourke, Kate Shannahan, Mrs. Christina Sharpe, Maggie Story, Mary Strong, Mary Theto, Lizzie Tihn, Sarah Welton, Mary White.

The following men, one hundred and sixty-eight in number, subscribed fifty cents each: William Aegan, David Allman, J. Allman, John Andersen, E. E. Bacon, Thomas Bahan, Hugh Baird, Harry Balfe, J. F. Behan, Frank Bergan, William Blackburn, George Blanchard, M. P.

Bowman, Peter Brennan, James Brown, Patrick Bulger, John Burk, John Burke, John Burns, Andrew Calam, M. Carmody, Michael Carney, John Carolan, John Carroll, William Casey, Michael Cavin, Thomas Chute, John Claffee, John Claffee, 2d, Felix Clark, John Claxton, Michael Cook, Thomas Cook, Samuel Collins, John Conklin, Charles Connor, James Conroy, Edward Coy, Thomas Crannell, E. C. Crocker, Joseph Cullen, Edward Cullum, Patrick Cullum, William Cullum, William Darling, Roger Dawson, Thomas Delaney, William Delaney, William Delaney, 2d, Philemon DeLarue, John Derwin, Patrick Devine, John Dillon, Patrick Dillon, E. S. Dodd, Martin Dodd, William Dowling, James Downes, John Downing, John Dwyer, John English, Gustav Epstein, Edward Fitzgerald, Charles Fitzpatrick, Daniel Flaherty, James Flynn, Thomas Ford, Charles Fray, W. J. Frost, Henry Gallagher, John Gaynor, Thomas Gerrity, Henry Greene, J. H. Gregory, Timothy Guilfoile, M. W. Hahn, P. R. Hahn, Isaac Hall, George Hanley, T. Harris, James Hayden, Daniel Hayes, M. A. Hayes, Edward Healey, A. B. Hitchcock, W. A. Holloman, Lawrence Horan, Laughlin Horan, Charles Horne, William Hughes, John Hurley, C. D. Jessell, John Jessup, G. W. Johnson, William Kearney, Pierce Keefe, Jeremiah Kelly, Michael Kelly, Patrick Kelly, John Kenney, John Kennedy, John Kenny, James Kerly, Henry King, G. Kirk, William Lacy, P. H. Larne, Augustus Larsson, M. A. Lawlor, Patrick Lawlor, Timothy Lawlor, James Leeney, Charles Leisring, M. McCarthy, James McCollough, G. H. McCoy, James McDonald, Thomas McGrath, John McLoughlin, Dennis Maloney, J. P. May, Charles Mattoon, James Milton, Charles Morris, Henry Morton, Patrick Mulligan, Edward Mullings, Frank Murray, John Mulvaney,

A. D. Nettleton, Robert O'Gorman, Patrick O'Neil, Edmund Oliver, Daniel Phalen, Dennis Phalen, Richard Powers, Patrick Ryan, Howard Seymour, Thomas Shannahan, Thomas Shearon, H. S. Skinner, Henry Smith, W. F. Somers, F. Spencer, John Stanley, Samuel Stearns, John Shugrue, Garrett Sullivan, Patrick Sutton, C. J. Taylor, J. J. Taylor, John Tehan, T. Tehan, Thomas Thebo, Joseph Thompson, Daniel Walden, E. G. Walker, John Wall, Martin Wall, George Warren, M. D. Watkins, John Wenzel, Thomas Weston, M. F. White, W. R. Willis, Alexander Wing, Samuel Woods, G. E. Young.

The following women, ninety-five in number, subscribed fifty cents each: Minnie Ash, Emma Austin, Sarah Barnes, Mary Beardy, Ida Benning, Lizzie Betts, Sarah Betts, Mary Boyce, Mary Brophy, Alice Campbell, Lydia Chapman, Lizzie Collins, Mary Collins, Maggie Connors, Annie Costello, Mary Crosby, Mary Cunningham, Sarah Dowling, Jennie Downey, Maggie Downey, Minnie Downey, Mary Eagan, Anna Egan, Katie Egan, Annie Finlay, Nellie Finlay, Katie Flood, Jennie Fox, Mary C. Fox, Mary Fray, Annie Gillan, Mary Griffin, Nellie Griffin, Mary Guilfoile, Kate Hayden, Katie Hayden, Julia Hayes, Julia E. Hayes, Mary Hayes, Julia Healy, Mrs. C. J. Heath, Maggie Heffran, Bertha Holmes, Mrs. Ann Holohan, Mrs. Lizzie K. Hough, Ettie Hughes, Mary Hughes, Emma Iles, Fannie Keefe, Mary Keefe, Kate Kelley, Annie Kelly, Katie Kelly, Kate Kemnan, Mary Kenney, Mary Kenney, 2d, Nellie Kenney, Katie Kilduff, Kate Larkin, Bridget Lawlor, Annie Luddy, Josephine Lynch, Maggie Lynch, Rosa Maas, Mary McAlenny, Mary McAuliffe, Mary McCormick, Bridget McGrath, Mary McLaughlin, Kate McMahon, Jennie Marsh, Julia Martin, Nellie Martin,

Emma Mitchell, Lizzie Mullen, Anna Munson, Kate Nuhn, Anna O'Grady, Mary O'Hara, Phebe Oliver, Isabella Patrick, Maria Pegusen, Annie Phalon, Ellen Quinlan, Kate Quinlan, Rosa Riley, Emma Schlegel, Lizzie Sears, Mary E. Sears, Ellen Tait, Jennie Taylor, Mary A. Thompson, Mary Ward, Maggie Whims, Lottie White.

The following men, twenty-nine in number, subscribed twenty-five cents each: Henry Baker, 2d, Henry Burns, Peter Burns, Edward Cleary, W. T. Connell, Walter Costello, George Cox, James Dwyer, Andrew Erdman, Robert Fitzpatrick, Ernest Heiser, George Kielmeyer, Reuben Kingston, James Lawlor, Nathaniel Low, James Lynch, John Lynch, James McClain, John Maney, John Moora, James Morehead, George Oakes, Martin Perkinson, Rudolph Ringenberg, T. C. Spencer, James Thompson, Charles Totten, J. T. Williams, Henry Wilton, 2d.

The following women, fifteen in number, subscribed twenty-five cents each: Jennie Clark, Mary Delaney, Anna Downes, Nellie Durham, Minnie Garom, Anna Gleason, Mary Haller, Mary A. Horan, Maggie Kenney, Maggie Phalen, Mary Phalen, Sarah Peck, Ann Timis, Minnie White, Kate Williams.

The employés of Messrs. Platt Brothers & Company subscribed one hundred and ten dollars.

The employés of the Carrington Manufacturing Company subscribed fifty dollars.

The girls of the Waterbury Industrial School subscribed thirteen dollars.

The Young Men's Social Club subscribed ten dollars.

The nameless subscriptions amounted to eighty-six dollars and ninety-six cents.

The proceeds of the picnic of Company A, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard (Chatfield Guard), July 4th, 1881, were two hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-six cents.

The proceeds of the dramatic entertainment given by Wadhams Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, in February, 1882, were one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and one cent.

The proceeds of the fair held under the auspices of Wadhams Post, in January, 1884, were two thousand, five hundred dollars.

A subscription amounting to one hundred and sixty dollars was received through Mrs. George Nichols of Brooklyn, N. Y., being the balance (with interest) left from the proceeds of a fair held by the Soldiers' Aid Society of Waterbury in 1865.¹

¹ This fair was held March 14th to 16th, 1865, in Hotchkiss Hall. The net profits were \$1,177.66. This amount, less one hundred dollars, was forwarded to W. T. Lee, Treasurer of the "Soldiers' Home" Fund, Hartford. The balance of one hundred dollars was retained as a "reserve fund" for possible future uses. (See the *Waterbury American* of March 24th, 1865.) This money remained in the keeping of Mrs. Nichols (formerly Miss Alice S. Paul) until the subscription for the Soldiers' Monument was undertaken, when, on consultation with other ladies who had been active in the entertainment of 1865, Mrs. Nichols transferred it, with the accrued interest, to the Monument Fund.

SUMMARY.

Bequest of five thousand dollars, - - - - -	\$5,000.00
One subscription of two thousand five hundred dollars, - - - - -	2,500.00
One subscription of one thousand five hundred dollars, - - - - -	1,500.00
Three subscriptions of one thousand dollars each, - - - - -	3,000.00
Six subscriptions of five hundred dollars each, - - - - -	3,000.00
Six subscriptions of three hundred dollars each, - - - - -	1,800.00
One subscription of two hundred and fifty dollars, - - - - -	250.00
Six subscriptions of two hundred dollars each, - - - - -	1,200.00
One subscription of one hundred and fifty dollars, - - - - -	150.00
Fifteen subscriptions of one hundred dollars each, - - - - -	1,500.00
Three subscriptions of seventy-five dollars each, - - - - -	225.00
Fourteen subscriptions of fifty dollars each, - - - - -	700.00
One subscription of thirty dollars, - - - - -	30.00
Twenty-four subscriptions of twenty-five dollars each, - - - - -	600.00
Four subscriptions of twenty dollars each, - - - - -	80.00
Six subscriptions of fifteen dollars each, - - - - -	90.00
Forty-three subscriptions of ten dollars each, - - - - -	430.00
Two subscriptions of eight dollars each, - - - - -	16.00
One hundred and twenty subscriptions of five dollars each, - - - - -	600.00
One subscription of four dollars, - - - - -	4.00
Twenty-thrce subscriptions of three dollars each, - - - - -	69.00
One subscription of two dollars and seventy-five cents, - - - - -	2.75

Two subscriptions of two dollars and fifty cents each, - - - - -	\$5.00
One hundred and three subscriptions of two dollars each, - - - - -	206.00
One subscription of one dollar and fifty cents, - - - - -	1.50
One subscription of one dollar and twenty-five cents, - - - - -	1.25
Four hundred and forty-nine subscriptions of one dollar each, - - - - -	449.00
Two hundred and sixty-five subscriptions of fifty cents each, - - - - -	132.50
Forty-four subscriptions of twenty-five cents each, - - - - -	11.00
Individual subscriptions without individual names, - - - - -	269.96
Proceeds of entertainments, - - - - -	3,068.87
Total, - - - - -	\$26,891.83

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Personal subscriptions and donations as above (pp. 103-117),	- - - - -	\$26,891.83
From the Town of Waterbury,—unexpended balance of the appropriation for building the foundation,—the same to be applied to the purchase of Monument lamp-posts,	- - -	828.42
From the Town of Waterbury,—unexpended balance of the appropriation for dedication purposes,—through W. H. Cooke, cashier,	-	13.05
Interest on money loaned and invested,	- -	2,890.16
		<hr/>
		\$30,623.46
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DISBURSEMENTS.

By orders of the Chairman of the Monument Committee:		
To G. E. Bissell,—contract for Granite and Bronze Monument, dated April 24th, 1882,	\$25,000.00	
To G. E. Bissell, for changes in the plan,	-	800.00
To G. E. Bissell, for bronze lamp-posts,	- - -	1,000.00
For stone pedestals of lamp-posts,	- - -	340.00
For lamps (frame, glass, etc.) complete,	- - -	275.00
For freights and cartage,	- - - - -	40.22
For Custom-House fees and commissions,	-	127.17
For printing, and telegram to Paris,	- - -	8.25

To G. W. Tucker, for telegrams to Paris, postage, etc., - - - - -	\$18.00
To Smith & Root, for insurance, - - - - -	30.00
For electric lights, used during the erection of the Monument, - - - - -	113.23
To E. T. Turner & Company,—bill connected with the G. A. R. Fair, - - - - -	5.34
To Partree & Parker, for use of omnibus, - -	5.00
To the New York & New England Railroad Company, for a special train to Hartford and back, - - - - -	110.00
Refunded to the Town of Waterbury, for bill of Apothecaries' Hall Company, for materials for the foundation of the Monument, - - -	148.80
To the Monument Committee, for dedication purposes, additional to the appropriation made by the Town (<i>see the annexed report of their cashier</i>), - - - - -	1,125.00
Decline in the value of investments, - - -	431.25
Interest paid for money borrowed, - - -	200.73
Charges for compiling list of subscribers for publication, - - - - -	30.00
Cash balance, expended in preparing and pub- lishing 750 illustrated copies of the "His- tory of the Soldiers' Monument in Waterbury, Conn.," - - - - -	815.47
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	\$30,623.45

JAMES S. ELTON, *Treasurer.*E. A. PENDLETON, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE CASHIER OF THE MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

*Disposition of the amount drawn from the Monument Fund
for Dedication purposes.*

To C. N. Hall, for omnibus for band, - - -	\$10.00
To P. B. Norton, balance of bill for carriages,	118.00
To Partree & Parker, for carting seats, etc., -	74.72
To Earle's Hotel, for lodging band, - - -	22.00
To the Scovill House, for lodging invited guests, - - - - -	50.00
To R. H. Radford, for badges, - - - -	75.15
To G. L. White, for collation on railroad train,	38.00
For carriages for the visiting governors and others, in Hartford, - - - - -	17.00
To the Wheeler & Wilson Band, for services, -	120.00
To Holmes, Booth & Haydens, for the use of table cutlery, - - - - -	29.00
To E. T. Turner & Company, for the veil for the Monument—materials and making, -	44.74
To E. R. Lampson & Company, for piping, -	20.28
To M. J. Daly, for piping, - - - - -	5.58
T. J. Jackson's bill, - - - - -	38.50
J. E. Coer's bill, - - - - -	18.00
J. W. McDonald's bill, - - - - -	6.75
To H. A. Hill, for entertainment, - - - -	312.00
To C. A. Marston, for supper for band, - -	15.00
To William Laird, for distributing handbills, -	3.00
To G. H. Cowell, for expenses of inviting the New England governors, - - - - -	44.93
To G. W. Tucker, for entertainment of official guests; - - - - -	20.00
To G. E. Bissell, for expenses to New York,	5.08

For expressage, telegrams, messengers, etc., -	\$4.60
For stationery and stamps, - - - -	11.00
For miscellaneous expenses, - - - -	8.62
Unexpended balance, returned to the treasurer,	13.05
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	\$1,125.00

In behalf of the Monument Committee,

W. H. COOKE, *Cashier.*

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE TOWN OF WATERBURY.

(A.)

APPROPRIATION FOR BUILDING THE FOUNDA-	
TION OF THE MONUMENT, - - - -	\$3,500.00
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Disposition of the Appropriation according to the Selectmen's Report to the Town of Waterbury for 1884.

A. I. & G. S. Chatfield, bill, - - - -	\$1,439.67
W. M. Hurlburt, bill, - - - -	31.91
Charles Jackson, bill, - - - -	1,200.00
Apothecaries' Hall Company, bill, - - - -	148.80
James S. Elton, Treasurer, - -	\$828.42,
Less amount refunded to pay	
Apothecaries' Hall Company, -	148.80, 679.62
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	\$3,500.00

(B.)

APPROPRIATION FOR DEDICATION PURPOSES, - \$2,500.00

Disposition of the Appropriation according to the Selectmen's Report to the Town of Waterbury for 1885.

For transportation of the Second Regiment,	
Connecticut National Guard, - - - -	\$472.10
For decorating and illuminating the Park, - -	300.00
For Printing, — invitations, cards, etc., - - -	197.00
To I. A. Spencer, — expenses of Collation Committee, - - - - -	483.29
To W. M. Cottle, for tables, etc., for collation,	169.10
To W. M. Hurlburt, for platforms for speakers and chorus, - - - - -	208.00
For carriages for invited guests, - - - - -	300.00
To Driggs & Smith, for music used by the chorus, - - - - -	67.66
To the City Band, for services, - - - - -	88.00
To the Citizens' Band, for services, - - - - -	100.00
To W. J. Wolff, for grading and turfing, - -	27.27
To the Waterbury Printing Company, - - - - -	32.47
To the Western Union Telegraph Company, - -	10.19
To R. N. Blakeslee, for horses for Gatling gun, - - - - -	15.00
To G. E. Bissell, for expenses to New York and Boston, - - - - -	29.92
	\$2,500.00

IV.

THE MEN WHOM THE MONUMENT
COMMEMORATES.

“ We sit here in the Promised Land
That flows with Freedom's honey and milk ;
But 'twas they won it, sword in hand,
Making the nettle danger soft for us as silk.
We welcome back our bravest and our best ;—
Ah me ! not all ! some come not with the rest,
Who went forth brave and bright as any here !
I strive to mix some gladness with my strain,
But the sad strings complain,
And will not please the ear.
In these brave ranks I only see the gaps,
Thinking of dear ones whom the dumb turf wraps,
Dark to the triumph which they died to gain.
Fitlier may others greet the living,—
For me the past is unforgiving :
I with uncovered head
Salute the sacred dead.”

J. RUSSELL LOWELL, *Ode at the Harvard
Commemoration, July 21st, 1865.*

SOLDIERS OF WATERBURY IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE SOLDIERS FROM THE
TOWN OF WATERBURY WHO ENLISTED DURING THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861 TO 1865, AND WERE
KILLED, OR DIED, OR WERE HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

APRIL 20, 1861, FOR THREE MONTHS.

Field, Staff, and Band.

Major John L. Chatfield, promoted Colonel Third Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out August 12, 1861.

Hospital Steward Joseph Colton, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Musician F. W. Hart, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Musician George A. Boughton, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Company D.

Captain Marcus Coon, mustered out July 31, 1861.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Carpenter, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Second Lieutenant W. E. Morris, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Sergeant Edward P. Hudson, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Sergeant Luman Wadham, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Sergeant Andrew McClintock, color sergeant, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Sergeant Andrew J. Ford, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Corporal Jay P. Wilcox, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Corporal Alfred Carpenter, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Corporal Samuel L. Williams, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Corporal Henry Snagg, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Musician Frank Hurlbut, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private William Baldwin, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Andrew J. Barnard, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private George W. Barnum, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private George Beebe, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private James A. Blake, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private David Blodgett, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Frederick Blodgett, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Alexander Bloomfield, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private James A. Breckenridge, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Arthur Byington, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private James Callahan, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Edward Carroll, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private William Cary, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Henry Castle, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Patrick Claffee, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Gustave DeBouge, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Edward W. Dudley, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Thomas Duffey, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Redfield Duryee, promoted Adjutant Third Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out August 12, 1861.
Private Sebastian Echter, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Frank Edens, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Christopher Fick, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Wilbur F. Gillett, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Mason Grey, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private James C. Hazely, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Charles N. Herring, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Edward J. Hickox, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Arthur Hitchcock, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Amos S. Hotchkiss, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Frank Howard, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Seth W. Hungerford, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private George Hunt, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Silas P. Keeler, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private John Kelly, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private John Landigan, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private John Lawson, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Henry Leonard, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Joseph N. Lewin, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Frank Long, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Frederick C. Lord, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Robert Maine, transferred to Third Connecticut
Volunteers, discharged May 31, 1861.

Private Augustus Martinson, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Archibald McCollum, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private David Miller, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Fergus L. Mintie, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private David Mix, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Philo Mix, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Elford Nettleton, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Elsworth H. Norton, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private John O'Neill, Jr., mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Charles W. Parker, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private David D. Pattell, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Andrew A. Paul, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Frank C. Peck, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Birdsey Pickett, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Sylvester H. Platt, mustered out July 31, 1861.

Private Julius Saxe, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Thomas Smedley, discharged May 1, 1861.
Private Henry L. Snagg, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Joseph H. Somers, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Edgar C. Sterling, discharged, disability, May 1, 1861.
Private N. W. Tomlinson, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Charles B. Vail, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private George Van Horn, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Elijah White, mustered out July 31, 1861.
Private Harrison L. Wilson, mustered out July 31, 1861.

SECOND REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.
MAY 7, 1861, FOR THREE MONTHS.

Company D.

Private John McManus, prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

THIRD REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.
MAY 14, 1861, FOR THREE MONTHS.

Field and Staff.

Chaplain Junius M. Willey, honorably discharged.

Company B.

Musician John Zeigler, discharged by court martial.
Private Albert Gakeler, mustered out August 12, 1861.
Private Charles Lombardy, mustered out August 12, 1861.
Private Herman Ziebel, disabled, discharged May 31, 1861.

Company D.

Private Michael Fitzgerald, mustered out August 12, 1861.
Private Thomas Fitzgerald, mustered out August 12, 1861.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK CAVALRY.

AUGUST 1, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company D.

First Lieutenant Marcus Coon, promoted Captain January 15, 1862.

Corporal Cornelius H. Bailey, killed by a horse October 12, 1861.

Corporal Alexander Bloomfield, mustered out ——.

Private John Lawson, died at Andersonville, Ga., July 27, 1864.

Private Ellsworth H. Norton, killed in action September 16, 1863.

Private Alonzo M. Robe, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out June 23, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

NOVEMBER 26, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private William Allen, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Company B.

Private John Dougherty, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private James B. Farrell, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private James Preston, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Company C.

Private Frederick Carlisle, discharged, term expired.

Private Andrew Doran, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private John Geiger, mustered out January 19, 1865.

Company D.

Second Lieutenant Edward M. Neville, promoted Captain, mustered out January 19, 1865.

Private Samuel N. Bradley, captured May 5, 1864; released

Private Wilbur Gillett, discharged and enlisted in the Fifth United States Cavalry November 7, 1862.

Private William H. Knapp, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private John R. Skidmore, promoted Captain, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Company E.

Private William Clemens, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private Hiram Drake, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private Patrick Fitzpatrick, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private Edward Harvey, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private Alexander Smith, transferred to United States Navy, April 25, 1864.

Company F.

Private Henry Overing, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private Ira B. Webster, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Company G.

Private Eberhard Gaab, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private Charles Spierling, discharged by order of the Secretary of War, June 30, 1865.

Company H.

Private Patrick Crannell, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private John Farrell, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private John Maley, discharged June 29, 1864.

Private Thomas Whims, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Company K.

Private Charles H. Hine, died May 16, 1864.

Private Leopold Hodapp, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Private William Jeffrey, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private George L. Lyons, mustered out June 1, 1865.
Private Philip Moran, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Daniel Nonan, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Patrick Quinn, captured June 1, 1864.
Private Jabez T. Richardson, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Eugene Sugrue, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Company L.

Private John Connery, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private James McCarty, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Charles H. Morris, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Joshua B. Sickler, mustered out June 20, 1865.
Private James Welch, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private James Wilson, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Company M.

Private Levi Scott, died March 16, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits for the First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry.

Private James Donnelly, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Robert Grant, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Frederick Hall, not taken up on the rolls.
Private George Harper, not taken up on the rolls.
Private William Johnson, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Edward Martin, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Henry Meyer, not taken up on the rolls.
Private John Morgan, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Emerson Morse, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Samuel Poppelton, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Charles Robinson, not taken up on the rolls.

Private James Taylor, not taken up on the rolls.
Private George White, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Yurigi Zaffi, not taken up on the rolls.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

NOVEMBER 26, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Private Xaverius Drosbeek, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Private Adolph W. Eckert, mustered out June 11, 1865.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

AUGUST 1, 1862, FOR THREE YEARS.

Private Charles E. Longdin, mustered out August 9, 1865.
Private Eldridge B. Platt, mustered out August 9, 1865.

THIRD LIGHT BATTERY CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

OCTOBER 27, 1864, FOR ONE YEAR.

Private William A. Adams, mustered out June 23, 1865.
Private John Baldwin, mustered out June 23, 1865.
Private Henry P. Bronson, mustered out June 23, 1865.
Private Frederick Cross, mustered out June 23, 1865.
Private Martin Perry, mustered out June 23, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

MAY 23, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Field, Staff, and Band.

Quartermaster Sergeant Henry A. Pratt, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out March 18, 1865.
Musician Phineas D. Warner, mustered out July 17, 1862.

Company B.

Private Frederick E. Adams, transferred to Third Connecticut Light Battery, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Henry Kron, mustered out May 21, 1864.

Company C.

Second Lieutenant Charles R. Bannon, promoted Captain and Battery Major, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Sergeant James Callahan, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Andrew Bentley, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Frank Blake, discharged April 1, 1862.

Private William Blake, disabled, discharged April 1, 1862.

Private Charles Coyle, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Levi Fardon, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Charles Haight, disabled, discharged January 31, 1864.

Private John Kelly, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private James Kilduff, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private John Kilduff, disabled, discharged January 15, 1863.

Private John P. Kilduff, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private George Larkin, re-enlisted veteran, promoted Second Lieutenant, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Thomas Leary, mustered out May 5, 1865.

Private James McCann, mustered out March 7, 1865.

Private John McGra, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Thomas O'Connor, mustered out March 11, 1865.

Private Daniel Rafferty, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private James T. Raymond, disabled, discharged April 1, 1862.

Private Samuel C. Snagg, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Eugene Sullivan, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private John Thornton, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Frederick R. White, re-enlisted veteran, died September 23, 1865.

Company D.

Private Edward Barry, mustered out May 21, 1864.

Company E.

Private Robert Kyle, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Lawrence Leonard, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Company F.

Private Thomas Delaney, disabled, discharged February 13, 1864.

Company G.

Wagoner Thomas J. Peck, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Patrick Gogin, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Company H.

Private Robert McNeil, mustered out May 21, 1864.

Company I.

Private John M. Bassett, died February 5, 1864.

Private Richard S. Baxter, died October 7, 1864.

Private Joseph H. Cummings, promoted to First Lieutenant, mustered out August 25, 1864.

Private Levi B. Downs, promoted Lieutenant colored troops December 25, 1864.

Private Lewis A. Downs, disabled, discharged June 4, 1862.

Private George E. Fields, disabled, discharged June 8, 1861.

Private George Fitzsimons, mustered out May 22, 1864.

Private Henry B. Judd, mustered out April 17, 1865.

Private William Mellor, disabled, discharged.

Private Robert Nelson, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Edward L. Peck, mustered out May 22, 1864.

Private William E. Smith, died February 2, 1862.

Company K.

Private Richard B. Ellis, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private William Shunahan, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Company L.

Private Alfred Bleuet, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Alexander Hine, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Private Richard Morrow, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Company M.

Private Patrick Smith, mustered out September 25, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY CONNECTICUT
VOLUNTEERS.

AUGUST 1, 1862, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private James Gibbons, mustered out August 18, 1865.

Private Benjamin H. Rathbone, died at Andersonville, Ga., November 15, 1864.

Company B.

Private Thomas Carroll, 2d, mustered out August 18, 1865.
Private Philip Davies, transferred to the United States Navy April 4, 1864.
Private John Murphy, transferred to the United States Navy April 4, 1864.
Private John B. Stall, killed in action June 1, 1864.

Company C.

Private William Butler, died April 9, 1864.
Private James Rogers, killed in action May 5, 1864.
Private William S. Wilson, mustered out April 18, 1865.

Company D.

Private Joseph Cleveland, transferred to the United States Navy April 14, 1864.
Private Truman D. Wooster, disabled, discharged January 12, 1865.

Company E.

Private Daniel McDonald, mustered out June 9, 1865.

Company G.

Private Charles H. Bentley, mustered out August 18, 1865.
Private John Byrnes, wounded June 1, 1864, mustered out August 18, 1865.
Private John McLaughlin, mustered out August 18, 1865.
Private Michael Shannon, mustered out August 18, 1865.

Company I.

Private George Parsons, transferred to the United States Navy April 13, 1864.
Private Henry Taylor, disabled, discharged April 29, 1865.

Company M.

Private Charles Allen, wounded October 19, 1864, mustered out August 18, 1865.

Private Peter Fitzgerald, mustered out August 18, 1865.

Private George Schmidt, mustered out August 18, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits for the Second Regiment Heavy Artillery, C. V.

Private John McKenzie, not taken up on the rolls.

Private Stephen Newman, not taken up on the rolls.

FIFTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

JULY 23, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private William H. Langdon, wounded May 25, 1862, disabled, discharged June 27, 1862.

Private George F. Stone, died November 22, 1863.

Company C.

Sergeant William Higgins, died of wounds October 20, 1862.

Company D.

First Lieutenant David B. Hamilton, promoted Captain, disabled, discharged January 10, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Edward J. Rice, promoted Captain, resigned July 22, 1863.

Sergeant William T. Darrow, promoted Second Lieutenant, resigned May 2, 1862.

Corporal Daniel Hawthorne, killed in action August 9, 1862.

Corporal Frederick Madden, died October 18, 1863.

Musician John V. Main, transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864.

Private William Balf, mustered out July 22, 1864.

Private Horatio H. Bolster, mustered out July 22, 1864.

Private John Bricker, killed in action August 9, 1862.

Private Elisha A. Buck, mustered out July 22, 1864.

Private Joseph A. Canfield, wounded August 9, 1862, disabled, discharged January 16, 1863.

Private William B. Crossland, disabled, discharged December 10, 1862.

Private John Darwin, mustered out July 22, 1864.

Private John G. Ellis, discharged October 25, 1862.

Private John F. Gough, wounded August 9, 1862, disabled, discharged January 3, 1863.

Private Lorenzo Held, killed in action August 9, 1862.

Private John Hill, killed in action August 9, 1862.

Private Elias H. Howland, died September 4, 1861.

Private William H. Judd, mustered out July 22, 1864.

Private John H. McCormick, wounded August 9, 1862, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Private August Meyer, killed in action July 20, 1864.

Private James H. Mintie, mustered out July 22, 1864.

Private Hugh Oberempt, wounded, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Private William O'Brien, re-enlisted veteran, killed by accident February 13, 1864.

Private Timothy Quinn, mustered out July 22, 1864.

Private Matthias H. Ray, mustered out July 22, 1864.

Private Frederick G. Rixecker, re-enlisted veteran, killed in action March 16, 1865.

Private William E. Shelton, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Private Patrick Stevens, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Private Eugene Sugrue, wounded, disabled, discharged
October 29, 1862.

Private Joseph Thompson, died May 27, 1862.

Private Nelson C. Welton, re-enlisted veteran, mustered
out July 19, 1865.

Company F.

Private Matthew Schreckler, disabled, discharged January
13, 1863.

SIXTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Field, Staff, and Band.

Colonel John L. Chatfield, died of wounds August 9, 1863.

Adjutant Redfield Duryee, promoted Colonel, resigned
May 29, 1864.

Musician Dennis Blakeslee, mustered out September 1, 1862.

Musician John Bryan, mustered out September 1, 1862.

Musician Frank H. Hunt, mustered out September 1, 1862.

Company C.

Corporal Gustave Debouge, killed in action July 18, 1863.

Private Henry Grauman, mustered out September 11, 1864.

Private George Henninger, killed in action June 17, 1864.

Private Albert Kreitling, died November 30, 1861.

Private Charles Lomberti, died of wounds August 19, 1863.

Private Simeon Schwartz, re-enlisted veteran, mustered
out August 21, 1865.

Company E.

Captain Edward P. Hudson, wounded July 18, 1863, re-
signed February 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant W. H. H. Wooster, resigned March 23, 1862.

Sergeant James A. Blake, re-enlisted veteran, missing May 16, 1864.

Sergeant Edwin L. Cooke, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863.

Sergeant Orrin A. Robbins, mustered out September 11, 1864.

Sergeant Julius Saxe, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Corporal John W. Hill, disabled, discharged July 30, 1862.

Corporal Frank Howard, enlisted in United States Army, discharged October 14, 1863.

Corporal Frank King, mustered out September 11, 1864.

Corporal Ralph G. Robbins, died September 2, 1862.

Wagoner Frederick Blodgett, mustered out September 11, 1864.

Private John Abbott, re-enlisted veteran, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out August 9, 1865.

Private John Bagarly, mustered out September 11, 1864.

Private Michael Brady, wounded May 14, 1864, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Charles S. Brown, transferred to Signal Corps United States Army October 13, 1863.

Private John D. Brown, disabled, discharged February 6, 1863.

Private Thomas Carey, wounded, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Ira E. Clough, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Joseph Colton, promoted Quartermaster, resigned September 13, 1864.

THE EAST AND WEST PANELS.

ADT & BROTHER, PHOTOGRAPHERS.



Private Patrick Dalton, wounded May 20, 1864, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Thomas Dillam, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Lyman Doolittle, disabled, discharged September 8, 1862.

Private Michael Dunn, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private John Fahey, mustered out September 12, 1864.

Private Daniel Higgins, wounded May 10, 1864, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private John E. Jeffrey, discharged September 7, 1863.

Private Michael Lalley, disabled, discharged July 24, 1862.

Private Joseph Langdale, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Joseph W. Lewin, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Hugh Loughlin, wounded, re-enlisted veteran, killed in action October 7, 1864.

Private John Lynch, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private John Main, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Horace Moulthrop, re-enlisted veteran, died of wounds October 22, 1864.

Private Horatio Nelson, transferred to the Signal Corps United States Army February 29, 1864.

Private Michael O'Brien, killed in action October 7, 1864.

Private Thomas O'Connor, died January 13, 1863.

Private Simon O'Donnell, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Private John O'Sullivan, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Andrew A. Paul, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private Timothy Phalen, drowned June 8, 1862.

Private William Rigney, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out
August 21, 1865.

Private Carl Rueck, mustered out September 11, 1864.

Private James Sawyer, mustered out September 12, 1864.

Private Albert M. Scott, wounded, re-enlisted veteran,
mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private John Sears, disabled, discharged January 8, 1865.

Private George H. Smith, wounded, mustered out Sep-
tember 12, 1864.

Private William W. Swan, re-enlisted veteran, mustered
out August 21, 1865.

Private George Welch, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out
August 21, 1865.

Private Richard Welch, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out
August 21, 1865.

Private Jay P. Wilcox, promoted Captain Company B,
killed in action May 10, 1864.

Private John Woods, killed in action May 15, 1864.

Private W. H. H. Wooster, promoted Quartermaster, mus-
tered out August 21, 1865.

Company F.

Private Luther Davis, died August 14, 1862.

Private John Hendrincks, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private James Wallace, mustered out September 11, 1864.

Company G.

Private William A. Johnson, mustered out August 21,
1865.

Private Robert King, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private John McDonald, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Company H.

Private Abram Sherman, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Company I.

Private Emil Pearn, wounded May 16, 1864, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private James Ramsey, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Company K.

Private Hugh O'Donnell, mustered out August 21, 1865.

Private James Young, mustered out August 21, 1865.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private Robert K. Reid, 2d, prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., mustered out June 10, 1865.

Private Robert K. Reid, 3d, died in Andersonville, Ga., August 29, 1864.

Company C.

Private Adolph Bennings, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private August Le Sage, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Company D.

Private John P. Wilcox, mustered out September 13, 1864.

Company F.

Private Michael Landers, died August 9, 1862.

Private John Swain, missing June 17, 1864.

Private Herman Ziebel, disabled, discharged March 22, 1864.

Company K.

Private John Shay, died February 25, 1865.

EIGHTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

OCTOBER 5, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private Benjamin F. Monroe, rejected, November 2, 1861.
Private Gregory Monroe, disabled, discharged January 4, 1862.

Company D.

Private Patrick Crannell, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Company E.

Captain Martin B. Smith, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, wounded, mustered out December 20, 1864.

First Lieutenant Henry N. Place, resigned March 18, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Luman Wadhams, resigned April 8, 1862.

Sergeant Nelson Bronson, promoted First Lieutenant, wounded, honorably discharged January 17, 1863.

Sergeant John T. Bronson, promoted Second Lieutenant, resigned October 2, 1862.

Sergeant Samuel L. Williams, re-enlisted veteran, wounded, disabled, discharged August 8, 1865.

Corporal William G. Benham, disabled, discharged May 31, 1863.

Corporal Silas P. Keeler, re-enlisted veteran, wounded, disabled, discharged February 16, 1865.

Corporal Simeon L. Rogers, mustered out September 24, 1864.

Corporal George W. Root, disabled, discharged May 10, 1862.

Private James Burns, rejected November 21, 1861.

Private Samuel Chittenden, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out September 24, 1864.

Private Andrew J. Cotney, wounded, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Private Frank Edens, wounded, re-enlisted veteran, disabled discharged June 30, 1865.

Private Horace Garrigus, wounded, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Private J. Henry Garrigus, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Private Lewis Granniss, wounded, disabled, discharged March 4, 1863.

Private Alonzo Harper, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Private Arthur Honner, wounded, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Private Oscar L. Jerome, died November 8, 1862.

Private William Pendleton, disabled, discharged May 31, 1862.

Private George L. Platt, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Private Richard T. Platt, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Private William R. Post, wounded, mustered out December 30, 1864.

Private James F. Robbins, disabled, discharged May 14, 1862.

Private Franklin M. Rose, killed in action, May 7, 1864.

Private Thomas Scotton, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Private Elmon E. Smith, disabled, discharged June 27, 1862.

Private Henry N. Smith, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Private William A. Spencer, disabled, discharged June 30, 1863.

Private Harrison Taylor, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Company F.

Private James E. Fenner, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Company I.

Private William Hickey, mustered out December 12, 1865.

Company K.

Private William Patterson, mustered out December 12, 1865.

NINTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Field and Staff.

Sergeant-Major Patrick T. Claffee, promoted Adjutant, died October 2, 1862.

Company A.

Private John Haggerty, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Private James McDonald, died November 6, 1862.

Private Terence McDonald, disabled, discharged June 12, 1865.

Private William J. Thompson, not taken up on the rolls.

Company B.

Private James Carey, re-enlisted veteran, no record of discharge.

Private John Fahy, wounded, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Private Nicholas McCormick, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Company C.

Private Thomas White, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Company F.

Captain John Foley, resigned December 20, 1862.

Second Lieutenant William Carroll, resigned December 20, 1862.

Sergeant Richard Claxton, died October 29, 1862.

Sergeant Frederick Jewess, killed on picket October 19, 1862.

Sergeant Daniel Leahy, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Sergeant Timothy Ryan, died August 22, 1862.

Sergeant George Wilson, disabled, discharged December 8, 1862.

Corporal John T. Alexander, disabled, discharged December 8, 1862.

Corporal John Coen, killed on railroad May 27, 1863.

Corporal Michael Coen, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Corporal Michael Cronan, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Corporal Peter Doyle, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Corporal Henry Menholdt, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Corporal James Tobin, died October 26, 1862.

Musician James McMullen, disabled, discharged October 16, 1862.

Wagoner Terrence Logan, disabled, discharged.

Private David Almond, wounded, disabled, December 27, 1862.

Private Patrick Buggy, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Private Michael Daley, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Private Patrick Delaney, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Private Thomas Delaney, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Private John Delawn, disabled, discharged October 16, 1862.

Private John Fanning, died November 13, 1863.

Private Michael Feeny, discharged December 8, 1862.

Private Edward Garretty, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Private John Green, died August 15, 1862.

Private Thomas H. Hogan, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Private John Hurlbut, re-enlisted veteran, no record of discharge.

Private John Kelleher, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Private John McAlier, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Private Peter McCormick, disabled, discharged December 8, 1862.

Private Patrick McDermot, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Private John McLoughlin, died September 17, 1862.

Private Charles Metzler, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Private Eugene Moriarty, disabled, mustered out October 23, 1863.

Private Patrick Morrisey, died October 9, 1862.

Private Allen Noyes, discharged November 19, 1861.

Private Miles Quinlin, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Private William Rabbitt, disabled, discharged December 8, 1862.

Private Patrick Roach, disabled, discharged October 16, 1862.

Private William Webber, disabled, discharged October 16, 1862.

Private John Welch, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Private John Whaland, disabled, discharged December 9, 1862.

Private Thomas White, died October 15, 1862.

Private George Worthers, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 3, 1865.

Private William York, mustered out October 26, 1864.

Company K.

Private Robert Read, discharged October 25, 1862.

Unassigned Recruits for the Ninth Regiment C. V.

Private George Brown, not taken up on the rolls.

Private Peter Cain, not taken up on the rolls.

Private Henry Noon, not taken up on the rolls.

TENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

OCTOBER '26, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private John T. Moulthrop, disabled, discharged April 24, 1863.

Company E.

Private John Coleman, mustered out May 25, 1865.

Company F.

Private John Bentley, re-enlisted veteran, wounded, mustered out August 25, 1865.

Company H.

Private Charles Martin, disabled, discharged June 6, 1865.

Private Edward Welch, mustered out May 30, 1865.

Company I.

Private Henry A. Heisa, mustered out August 25, 1865.

Private Andras P. Kraiberg, mustered out August 25, 1865.

Unassigned Recruit for the Tenth Regiment C. V.

Private Thomas Burns, not taken up on the rolls.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

NOVEMBER 27, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company D.

Private James McDonald, mustered out December 21, 1865.

Private Frank McLoughlin, mustered out December 21, 1865.

Company E.

Private Nicholas Lorenz, wounded, mustered out December 21, 1865.

Company G.

Private Henry Appel, mustered out December 21, 1865.

Company I.

Private Oliver Balcomb, mustered out December 21, 1865.
Private Lozare Luce, killed in action June 18, 1864.
Private Lewis Renz, died at Andersonville, Ga., August 3, 1864.
Private August Thomas, mustered out December 21, 1865.

Company K.

Private James Dagnan, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out December 21, 1865.
Private Henry Reese, mustered out June 20, 1865.
Private William H. Wood, mustered out December 21, 1865.

TWELFTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

DECEMBER 31, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.

Field, Staff, and Band.

First Assistant Surgeon M. C. Leavenworth, died November 16, 1862.

Company A.

Private Daniel R. P. Gilbert, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out August 12, 1865.

Company C.

Private George Bentley, died September 20, 1862.

Company F.

Private Thomas Nolan, died January 3, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits for the Twelfth Regiment, C. V.

Private George Benson, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Jean Contani, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Karl Dietz, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Joseph Howard, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private James McGann, not taken up on the rolls.
Private Joseph Sheridan, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private John Sullivan, mustered out August 2, 1865.
Private Henry Thompson, not taken up on the rolls.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

JANUARY 7, 1862, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company B.

Private Elisha S. Blackman, re-enlisted veteran, disabled, discharged July 20, 1864.
Private George L. Lyons, disabled, discharged June 27, 1862.

Company D.

Private John Dillon, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out April 25, 1866.

Company H.

Private Charles A. Adams, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out April 25, 1866.
Private John Hidehogg, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864.
Private Patrick Leary, died August 21, 1862.
Private Michael McGrath, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out April 25, 1866.
Private John Quinn, disabled, discharged June 8, 1863.

Private John S. Ranney, re-enlisted veteran, mustered out April 25, 1866.

Company K.

Corporal Hobert E. Mansfield, transferred to the United States Army February 28, 1863.

Private William Montgomery, mustered out April 25, 1866.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

AUGUST 18, 1862, FOR THREE YEARS.

Field, Staff, and Band.

Surgeon Philo G. Rockwell, resigned March 8, 1863.

Company A.

Private Christian Bull, died in hospital.

Private Seth W. Hungerford, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Charles Loomis, transferred to the United States Navy April 24, 1864.

Private Benjamin F. Merrill, disabled, discharged March 9, 1863.

Private Joseph Orr, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private Samuel Y. Perry, transferred to the United States Navy April 24, 1864.

Private Thomas Purcell, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private Charles Roberts, transferred to the United States Navy April 24, 1864.

Private Francis Storms, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Private John Wolff, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Company B.

Private Henry A. Lawrence, disabled, discharged May 9, 1865.

Private Louis Senglaub, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Nelson L. Stowe, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Company C.

Captain Samuel W. Carpenter, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 14, 1863.

First Lieutenant Frederick J. Seymour, promoted Captain, honorably discharged December 21, 1862.

Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, promoted Captain, wounded, honorably discharged November 14, 1864.

Sergeant John E. Durand, disabled, discharged.

Sergeant James J. Gilbert, discharged December 31, 1863.

Sergeant Henry L. Snagg, promoted Captain, wounded, resigned May 5, 1864.

Sergeant George A. Stocking, promoted Captain, wounded twice, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Sergeant Henry W. Wadham, promoted First Lieutenant, killed in action, May 26, 1864.

Corporal Henry F. Bissell, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 6, 1865.

Corporal Matthew Budge, disabled, discharged March 30, 1863.

Corporal Lucius Curtiss, disabled, wounded, discharged March 30, 1863.

Corporal Henry Keeler, killed in action, September 17, 1862.

Corporal Alexander McNeil, missing in action, February 6, 1864.

Corporal David Mix, killed in action, September 17, 1862.

Corporal Birdsey Pickett, died May 10, 1863.

Wagoner Augustus Bayer, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private George A. Adams, 1st, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Treat D. Andrews, disabled, discharged January 6, 1863.

Private Frederick Austin, died at Richmond, Va., April 8, 1864.

Private Jonathan R. Baldwin, disabled, discharged December 28, 1863.

Private Charles A. Beebe, killed in action, June 3, 1864.

Private Henry W. Brown, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Theodore D. Byington, wounded three times, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Bazil Candee, died September 11, 1864.

Private William Carey, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Henry Castle, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private John D. Chatfield, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Private Lyman B. Chatfield, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Edwin A. Craw, discharged January 3, 1863.

Private Michael Delaney, died September 12, 1863.

Private Frederick A. Ellis, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private William H. Ellis, killed in action October 27, 1864.

Private Thomas Farrell, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 13, 1864.

Private David L. Frisbie, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private James F. Gaunt, disabled, discharged March 19, 1863.

Private Duncan D. Gibbud, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 10, 1865.

Private William C. Goodrich, discharged November 9, 1862.

Private Thomas M. Hill, wounded, mustered out June 5, 1865.

Private Clark L. Hurd, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private John Jones, died of wounds October 12, 1862.

Private Daniel B. Joyee, wounded, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Private Edward A. Judd, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Edward Kilduff, wounded twice, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private John Lines, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Valentine Lungwitz, wounded, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private James S. Mallory, transferred to the United States Navy August 20, 1862.

Private James Marks, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private Thomas J. McLaud, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 3, 1865.

Private Patrick McMahon, died May 15, 1865.

Private Charles B. Merrill, mustered out May 17, 1865.

Private Leonard J. Merchant, wounded, discharged December 23, 1863.

Private Gregory Monroe, disabled, discharged March 9, 1863.

Private John Mulville, wounded, disabled, discharged January 5, 1863.

Private George W. Munson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Private William H. Nelson, Jr., wounded, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Patrick T. O'Neil, mustered out May 16, 1865.

Private William Patrick, wounded twice, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Seth W. Percy, wounded, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, drowned August 2, 1864.

Private Frederick E. Pritchard, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 6, 1865.

Private William L. G. Pritchard, promoted Second Lieutenant, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private William A. Rice, killed in action May 6, 1864.

Private Frederick S. Robertson, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Sylvanus E. Root, died January 1, 1864.

Private William C. Scott, disabled, discharged November 3, 1863.

Private Patrick S. Shay, disabled, discharged October 1, 1862.

Private Charles R. Smith, died at Waterbury, Conn.

Private Henry M. Smith, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out August 19, 1865.

Private John H. Smith, killed in action September 17, 1862.

Private Dwight L. Somers, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1864.

Private John Stone, mustered out May 30, 1865.

Private James Tobin, wounded, discharged.

Private Charles A. Upson, wounded, died at Andersonville, Ga.

Private Frederick Weber, died —

Private John Welch, transferred to the United States Navy April 24, 1864.

Private Frederick F. Welton, died March 22, 1863.

Private Abner C. White, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1864.

Private Robert Wolff, wounded twice, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private John Wortley, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Company D.

Private Peter Benjamin, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private Reuben G. Snagg, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Franklin P. Somers, disabled, discharged May 7, 1865.

Company E.

Private John Carroll, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private Walter B. Dorman, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private William O. Guilford, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private Frederick W. Kurtz, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Private George Kurtz, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Company F.

Private Antone Capilene; transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private Constant Dennis, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private David Gebhart, killed in action, May 6, 1864.

Private Charles Meyer, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private John C. Nye, died at Andersonville, Ga., August 1864.

Company G.

Private Charles Rupp, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Company H.

Private Thomas Hussie, transferred to the United States Navy April 23, 1864.

Private Albert McCuth, died at Andersonville, Ga., October 10, 1864.

Company I.

Sergeant Edward A. Fox, promoted First Lieutenant, disabled, discharged February, 1863.

Corporal Samuel H. Seward, promoted First Lieutenant, disabled, wounded, resigned July 9, 1864.

Private Charles E. Hine, disabled, discharged January 29, 1863.

Private Arthur Hitchcock, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out May 8, 1865.

Private Edison Scutt, wounded, disabled, discharged March, 1863.

Private John Smith 2d, died at Andersonville, Ga., July 8, 1864.

Company K.

Private Peter Gray, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private Leopold Kleine, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864.

Private Albert Manskey, disabled, discharged April 26, 1865.

Private Charles Pincus, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

Private John Stark, transferred to Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 31, 1865.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

AUGUST 20, 1862, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private Louis Billiard, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Daniel G. McLellan, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Company B.

Private John M. Corlea, killed in action March 8, 1865.

Private Henry Davidson, transferred to the United States Navy May 17, 1864.

Private François Dubois, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Pierre Duret, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Company C.

Private Francis Fitzgerald, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private John Heeney, missing in action March 8, 1865.

Private George Jones, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Charles Lardig, missing in action March 8, 1865.

Company D.

Private Franz Bauer, missing in action March 8, 1865.

Private Julius Bruderlein, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private August Gogoll, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Thomas Holland, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private George Holmes, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private George Mueller, mustered out May 25, 1865.

Private Edward A. Purnell, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Albert Leo St. Clair, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Michael Steiner, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Company F.

Private Edward Darwin, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Company G.

Private Patrick Murphy, died of wounds April 8, 1865.

Private Thomas O'Malia, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Melville H. Robinson, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, —

Private William Simpson, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Company H.

Captain Henry B. Peck, died January 30, 1863, at Georgetown, D. C.

Private Louis Bezel, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private Frank Donahue, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Private James Phillips, transferred to Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Company I.

Private Dennis Dowling, killed in action, March 8, 1865.
 Private Harry Richards, mustered out June 14, 1865.
 Private George Riley, transferred to Seventh Connecticut
 Volunteers, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Company K.

Private Joseph Riley, not taken up on the rolls.
 Private Charles Warner, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Private Thomas Yohsen, transferred to the United States
 Navy May 17, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

AUGUST 20, 1862, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company D.

Private Clarence Wakeley, mustered out June 27, 1865.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1862, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private Robert L. Benham, disabled, discharged February
 23, 1863.

Company B.

Private Gilbert M. Stocking, died January 25, 1865.

Company E.

Private James B. Bailey, killed in action May 3, 1863.

Company H.

Captain Charles S. Abbott, mustered out November 10,
 1862.

Sergeant Alexander E. Mintie, wounded, promoted First Lieutenant, discharged May 3, 1865.

Corporal Nathan W. Greenman, mustered out July 6, 1865.

Corporal James McWhinnie, wounded, discharged May 4, 1864.

Wagoner Thomas B. Davis, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864.

Private Noble D. Baldwin, disabled, discharged November 23, 1863.

Private Joseph J. Bronson, wounded, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Samuel O. Bronson, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private William A. Cargill, disabled, discharged March 25, 1863.

Private Arthur J. Clark, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private James Ferrier, transferred to Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Private Franklin A. Hall, mustered out May 25, 1865.

Private Robert Hunt, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private David Karrman, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Andrew J. Lord, killed in action July 20, 1864.

Private Philip Moran, disabled, discharged April 15, 1863.

Private James B. Perkins, wounded, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Thomas C. Perkins, mustered out May 26, 1865.

Private George W. Roberts, wounded, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private William F. Seymour, wounded, died at Kingston, N. C., July 29, 1864.

Private Robert N. Smith, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Henry A. Todd, died August 24, 1863.

Private Silas Wilmot, disabled, discharged October 6, 1863.

Company I.

First Lieutenant James Spruce, promoted Captain, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Corporal Robert E. Prior, wounded, promoted First Lieutenant, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Musician A. Fayette Fiske, disabled, discharged January 29, 1863.

Private Edward T. Danford, disabled, discharged February 6, 1863.

Private Isaac G. Fardon, disabled, discharged December 10, 1862.

Private Henry Farrell, died December 20, 1862.

Private James Faucett, killed in action July 20, 1864.

Private William M. Ford, died of wounds May 6, 1863.

Private Thomas W. Hargraves, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 6, 1865.

Private Robert L. Hotchkiss, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Barney W. Kelley, died December 13, 1862.

Private Peter McCannaugh, wounded, disabled, discharged June 27, 1865.

Private John McLaren, died December 30, 1862.

Private Edward W. Robbins, disabled, discharged March 27, 1863.

Private William E. Talmadge, died December 21, 1862.

Private Nathan W. Tomlinson, wounded, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Private Frederick A. Warner, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Heman A. Weeks, wounded, disabled, discharged June 25, 1865.

Company K.

Private Dennis Buggy, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Michael Coen, died December 7, 1862.

Private James Connell, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Lewis Curtiss, wounded, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Private James Devine, disabled, discharged April 23, 1863.

Private Timothy Devine, killed by cars September 30, 1865.

Private James Downey, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Joseph P. Jeffrey, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Private William Johnson, disabled, discharged January 15, 1863.

Private Dennis Kilduff, died July 3, 1864.

Private Thomas Leary, mustered out June 1, 1865.

Private Robert C. McDowell, mustered out June 13, 1865.

Private Joseph Sander, transferred to Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Private Martin Weems, disabled, discharged April 16, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NOVEMBER 14, 1862, FOR NINE MONTHS.

Field and Staff.

Colonel Charles E. L. Holmes, resigned June 18, 1863.

Commissary Sergeant Henry L. B. Pond, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Company A.

Captain George B. Thomas, discharged November 11, 1862.

First Lieutenant Alfred Wells, promoted Captain, captured June 24, 1863.

Sergeant Edward Croft, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Sergeant Henry T. Bronson, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Sergeant McKendrie W. Bronson, promoted Second Lieutenant, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Sergeant George W. Tucker, promoted Second Lieutenant, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Corporal Amos M. Geer, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Corporal David H. Meloy, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Corporal Edward T. Root, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Corporal Henry M. Stocking, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Musician Wallace Hurlbut, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Musician William Rennison, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Wagoner Wesley H. Bronson, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Frederick L. Allen, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private George H. Benedict, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private George E. Bissell, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Eli Bronson, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Edwin A. Camp, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Henry Carter, died June 25, 1863. /

Private Frank Claffey, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Frederick Cook, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private William Darling, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Charles Darrow, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private John Doran, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Ernest J. Forrest, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Henry Hall, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Mark Harrison, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Joseph K. Judson, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Charles E. Lamb, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Jacob M. Nelson, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private William Nuttall, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Edward B. Platt, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private John Reed, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Robert K. Reid, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Frederick B. Rice, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Edward Rush, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Henry F. Sanford, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Thomas H. Shurrocks, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Lewis E. Snow, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Henry M. Tucker, captured June 24, 1863.

Private Frederick L. Warren, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Stephen B. Wedge, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private August Wendehack, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private James H. Whiting, promoted Adjutant, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Company F.

Corporal William S. Buckmaster, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private James Burns, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Thomas Lynch, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Private Elisha Tuttle, mustered out August 31, 1863.

Company H.

First Lieutenant James M. Birrell, resigned April 6, 1863.
Second Lieutenant Charles D. Hurlbut, promoted First Lieutenant, captured June 24, 1863, released.
Sergeant George Allen, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Corporal B. Frank Bronson, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Corporal James Lahey, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Corporal James Limont, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private John J. Blackman, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private John Claffee, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private James Donahue, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private Patrick Donahue, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private Andrew J. Ford, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private John Frederickstall, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private George Hartley, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private E. Morton Hurlbut, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private William Jeffrey, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private Patrick Kiernan, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private Dennis A. Magraw, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private John Marshall, died June 8, 1863.
Private Newell Moulthrop, mustered out August 31, 1863.
Private Edwin E. Shepard, mustered out August 31, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

OCTOBER 22, 1862, FOR NINE MONTHS.

Company D.

Corporal Andrew J. Barnard, mustered out July 27, 1863.
Private Spencer Bronson, mustered out July 27, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY (Colored).

MARCH 8, 1864, FOR THREE YEARS.

Company A.

Private Nathan Garrish, mustered out October 24, 1865.

Company B.

Private William Homer, mustered out October 24, 1865.

Private Edward L. Jones, mustered out October 24, 1865.

Company H.

Private Thomas Brown, mustered out October 24, 1865.

Company K.

Private Charles Smith, died April 15, 1865.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY (Colored).

JUNE 4, 1864, FOR THREE YEARS.

*Company B.*Sergeant Charles S. Jackson, mustered out November 7,
1865.*Company C.*

Private John Tasco, missing July 30, 1864.

BAND FOR HARLAND'S BRIGADE.

AUGUST 1, 1863.

Musician John Bryant, mustered out July 3, 1865.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Band.

Musician Albert Babcock, mustered out —

Musician George A. Boughton, mustered out February 28, 1867.

Musician Horace Bronson, mustered out —

Musician William Grilley, disabled, discharged December 19, 1863.

Musician James S. Thorp, mustered out August 18, 1864.

Musician Willard Tompkins, disabled, discharged March 29, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN INCOMPLETE LIST OF ENLISTED MEN WHO WENT FROM WATERBURY INTO THE NAVY DURING THE WAR.

George E. Bissell,

Bernard Cahey,

Patrick Carey,

John Collins,

Timothy Crowley,

Michael Cavanaugh,

Morgan Cavanaugh,

James J. Eagan,

Michael English,

Daniel Hickey,

John Higgins,

Patrick Higgins,

William A. Hollman,

Maurice F. Holohan,

Barney Horrigan,

Patrick Kiernan,

James Mooney,

Michael Mooney,

Frank Phalen,

John Phalen,

H. L. Snagg.

THE END.



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